l will furnish any kind of Truss as cheap as can be had elseere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishint, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited,
hout extra charge.

I. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of
isses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Trusses,
h spring pads; Trusses without steel springs (these give rein all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perteure—they can be worn day and night); Improved Hinge
I Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses, made in four difcent ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for
lapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a deet of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and
ety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for the Prolapsus Uteri,
ich have answered in cases where pessaries have failed.—
spensory Trusses, Knee Caps and Back Boards are always
at on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of specuon, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds
on other manufactories, which they can have: if his do not
t them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them;
Hulll's; Read's Sprial Truss; Randall's do; Farr's do;
imon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's Patent; French do, t
stable subscriber makes and keeps on hand Shoes for deformand crooked feet, and is doing this every week, for children
infants in this city, and from out of the city. Specimens of
workmanship may be seen at the Manufactory.
Mr. F. will wait on individuals at their houses, when prefert; he takes mensure of infants at any age, and makes Trusses
both double and single ruptures, which may be worn without
no rinconvenience, and which in many cases will produce a
frect cure, in the space of six or twelve weeks, in such little
diren; he has had occasion to make a number of late, the
ners and mothers of whom he will refer to, as well as the phyians by whom they were recommended to Mr. Foster.
Individuals in this city have been cured of their complaints
wearing Trusses of his make for

CERTIFICATE FROM DR. WARREN. CERTIFICATE FROM DR. WARREN.

Boston, Jan. 7th, 1835.

Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted the Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skilful workan in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their sees, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency Mr. J. F. FOSTER to supply the deficiency occasioned by the eath of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of swork, I am satisfied that Mr. FOSTER is well acquainted the her manufacture of these instruments, and ingenicus in acmmodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel reself, therefore, called on to recommend him to my professal brethren and to the public, as a person well qualified to oply their wants in regard to these important articles.

March 8. eop JOHN C. WARREN.

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PISCATAQUA BOTANIC INFIRMARY.

PISCATAQUA BOTANIC INFIRMARY,
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

PR. CHARLES HOLMAN would respectfully announce to
his friends and the public, that he has succeeded in obtainthe large and spacious Mansion House of the late Edward
tits, Esq., situated upon the main road leading from Portsuth to l'iscataqua Bridge, about one mile from the compact
to of the former, for a BOTANIC INFIRMARY.
To those nequainted with this splendid mansion, nothing need
said in favor of its many and commodious apartments, its
althy and romantic situation, its extensive and beautiful
bunds, its wide and enchanting prospects; but to those not
ving admired this pleasant establishment, he would say, that
the tasted upon the Piscataqua, it commands a prospect of the
my and admired natural beauties of that noble river; taking
as it were, at one dioramic view, the town with its public
idings, and its various streets, the harbor unsurpassed in the
rid, studded with shipping and islands, the Navy Yard with
public works, the lights directing the entrance of the karbor;
rits Washington, Sullivan, and Constitution, defending the
me; and the deep blue sea, with many islands beautifully
sting upon its bosom; while towards the interior the prospect
bounded only by the far distant Kearsarge and Mount Washtion. The situation of the Infirmary offers to the invalid all
advantages of the town and country—the bustle, excitement,
dean beceres of the one, and the green fields, retirement, and
re air of the other. But while speaking of the external beaus and advantages of the Infirmary, he would not be unmindof what it should be internally; and he would observe, not
the spirit of boasting, that a successful practice of more than
puarter of a century, as a Botanic Physician, should give him
che experience and confidence in the Botanic system of prace, as to promise to the afflictes with disease or lameness, all
at comfort their circumstances will admit, and that prospect
because of the returnal sources, and strength which his well
own vegetable

For all particulars, or for professional services, call at DR HARLES HOLMAN'S Botanic Store, corner of Daniel and For all particulars, or for professional services, call at DR-HARLES HOLMAN'S Botanic Store, corner of Daniel and enhallow streets, Portsmouth, N. H., where may be found a rge and extensive assortment of Pure Vegetable Medicine.— mong his very extensive assortment may be named the fol-wing, viz.—

NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.
This valuable vegetable medicine stands unrivalled for the flowing complaints, viz.: Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Diseased ver, Bilious Disorders, Dropsy, Asthma, Costiveness, Worms, id Loss of Appetite; and by cleansing the stomach and bows, cures pains in the side, stomach, and breast, colds and ughs of long standing, hoarseness, shortness of breath, ner-ous complaints, &c., which is frequently the effect of disease. s virtues surpass anything heretofore known in removing St.

ius' Dance; two bottles have been known to cure this afflictg disease, after having baffled every exertion for four years,
has a most powerful influence in removing nervous comaints. It is pleasant to take, and in its operation so much so,
at it may be administered to the infant with safety.

ALSO—Holman's Itch Ointment—Holman's Jaundice Powris—Holman's Vegetable Wash—Vegetable Stomach Powris—Holman's Bone Ointment—Holman's Syrup for Purifyg the Blood—Vegetable Elixir. or Rheumatic Drops—Fine
m Bark for Poultices—Superfine Flour of Elm Bark, &c.,

June 21

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ONTINUE to manufacture and keep on hand a general asJortment of CLOTHING, both for citizens and seamen; also
ILED CLOTHES and COVERED HATS, together with
general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, which they offer
r sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices, for cash or
proved credit.

WHALEMEN SUPPLIED. 6m-Aug. 17

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4. All Communications on business, or designed for publication, should be addressed to the Editor, post paid, unless continuing \$10.00, or five subscribers.

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We wish agents to be particular to write the names of subribers, and the name of the post office to which papers are to esent, in such a manner that there can be no misunderstanding



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subject.

WILLIAM C. BROWN, Editor.

DAVID H. ELA, Agent. Office No. 19 Washington Street.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. THE CHURCH."

to another. Perhaps in nothing do we see this Here he found one, and having a soher moment, more strikingly exemplified, than in the views some- read it. Its truth impressed his mind and conshould ever distinguish the female character. It a few tracts. A Bible was given to them, and a advocate claims which do not belong to woman, tend evening prayer-meetings, not having decent but barely to present the scriptural view of this apparel for the church.

express teaching of the apostle, women are to be with him an old acquaintance, an Englishman, who allowed no voice in the government of the church had been a sailor eight years, and who he thought interests; and I am not aware that this is claimed, miserable dwelling, in the attic story of which was by any denomination of professing Christians, ex- the sailor's family, and himself, in a thoughtful and cept it may be by the Friends. How far even they tender state of mind. A few words were addressadmit of the voice of women in the government ed to him, when he acknowledged that he was a of the church, I am unable to say, nor does this great sinner, and needed the mercy of Christ .materially affect the question, which is simply this,

—Is it proper for women to speak in religious, or other meetings, on subjects of a religious or moral come to Christ; at the same time reading from the character? Do the teachings of the New Testa- Bible, "If the wicked will turn from all his sins ment forbid this? St. Paul says, 1 Cor. xiv. 34 and that he hath committed, and keep all my statutes, 35. "Let your women keep silence in the church- and do that which is lawful and right, he shall es, for it is not permitted unto them to speak, but surely live, he shall not die "-adding, that it was they are commanded to be under obedience, as the prettiest passage in all the Bible; that the Lord also saith the law. And if they will learn any thing, let them ask their husbands at home: for it the Lord would certainly pardon him. After a is a shame for a woman to speak in the church." short prayer, we left. According to several learned commentators, the in another place, is, that they are not to dictate in publicly professed it. the government of the church; and he would, no doubt, extend the sentiment so far as to prohibit prive the church of important and valuable servi- present with his former life. ces, such as in many instances are of the utmost im-

It will not be denied, that there is Bible testimony in support of this view. Omitting other cases which might be selected, both from the Old Anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible and New Testaments, I will refer to Acts xxi. 9, Society, held in London, in May last, among other speakwhere it is said that Philip had four daughters who ers on the platform, was the Rev. A. Fraser, a colored prophesied. Now the term "prophesy" in this native Wesleyan Missionary of the West Indies. The place as well as in others, signifies "to teach," "to following extract from his speech is deeply affecting .exhort," and perhaps to predict future events. In ED.] this case, evidently, they were permitted to speak As he was travelling through a certain place, he in public assemblies, such as our conference, prayer stopped to give some pastoral advice to a large and social meetings. In accordance with this view, company, and he recommended them to cultivate are the sentiments of such able divines as Wesley, the social duties. "Mind," said he, "let there be Benson, Clarke, Coke, and Henry. But it should much charity in your families, let there be no quarhere be remarked, that they have considered cases relling or bickering, but let kindness, and peace, of this kind as extraordinary-out of the ordinary and good will dwell among you." A woman stood course in the economy of grace. Such was Mr. forth and said, "Nebber we quarrel: when my was eminently devoted and talented,-was accus- chapter pon chapter, chapter pon chapter, and so we tomed to meet and address large congregations, glad." That book of domestic peace, that destroyand her labors were eminently successful. Other er of discord, came from the Bible Society. females of similar character and talents have occa-

females may be of great service to the cause of ble thing, and that she would give up for the Bible. God and of humanity. What Christian philanthro- The negroes had been able to form some idea phist would be willing to dispense with their val- of the feeling of the British nation towards them. uable services? There are many ways in which There were Englishmen in the West Indies, who they may co-operate to advance the highest inter- let them know what Englishmen were, before the ests of the world. In the Bible, Tract, and Mis- voice of the nation was heard in behalf of that sionary causes, both at home and abroad, their aid measure of justice and humanity which had been is indispensable. A large proportion of the im- recently carried. Some of the persons alluded to mense sums annually raised by the British Wes- raised a sum to purchase the freedom of those leyan Missionary Society, and which the present slaves who were thought most deserving, or who year amounted to between three and four hundred were the victims of extraordinary distress. Part thousand dollars, is collected by females! The of those funds came to be disposed of by Mrs. signatures of several hundred thousand females, Thwaites, and upon whom did the lot fall but essentially aided in carrying the West Iudia eman- Nancy! cipation bill through the British Parliament. When When Mr. Thwaites tells the story, he says it woman is abused and down-trodden, who can be looked as if God acted towards her as he did to so biased, either by party or by prejudice, as to Solomon, who chose wisdom in preference to forbid woman to speak of woman's wrongs? At riches, and God gave him the latter afterwards .least, may not woman speak to her own sex on Nancy took the Bible, and God afterwards gave this subject? And shall it excite our surprise and her her freedom. opposition, because some Deborah is raised up to Nancy was now an infant-school teacher, and in persuading others to go and do likewise.

A REVIVAL IN ALBANY.

CONNECTED WITH THE TRACT VISITATION. J. Y. is a Scotchman by birth, has been in this country but a few years, has good natural talents, and a common education; but habits of the worst kind, drinking, Sabbath-breaking, profanity and the like, engrafted upon Universalism, were attend-"IT IS A SHAME FOR A WOMAN TO SPEAK IN ed with their legitimate consequences. He was reduced to poverty. For abuse of his family, in Mr. EDITOR-Nothing is more common than, one of his fits of drunkenness, he was taken to the while endeavoring to avoid one extreme, to run in- jail, where tracts are left frequently by the visiters. times expressed in relation to the character and science. In a day or two, being released from conextent of the duties of women in the church of finement, he went across the river to do a job pre-God. That they may, and should be as holy as viously engaged. A sense of his wretched life the other sex-that their piety should be carried became more keen during the day; and at night out into every department of domestic life, and ex- his anxiety was so great, that he purposed to put tend even to the operations of Sabbath Schools, an end to his life, and was prevented only through no one doubts. But that they should presume to fear of disturbing the family if he went out. In speak in a religious meeting, of their spiritual ex- the morning his thoughts were turned to the longercises, of the importance of religion to others, and suffering of God towards him; and he resolved on especially that they should presume to call a meet- amendment of life. He returned to his family, and ing of their own sex to address them on any moral soon it was said, "behold he prayeth." In this subject, is supposed to be utterly inconsistent with state he was found by the visiter, without a Bible, the due subordination, and retired modesty, which or scarce a page of any book in the house, except is not the design of these remarks to set up and Testament to their only child. They began to at-

In two or three weeks after this, J. Y. called It is granted at the outset, that, according to the upon the Agent, at a late hour of the night, to visit -in managing its judicial, executive, or financial was somewhat serious. I accompanied him to a

The night was almost a sleepless one to the saimeaning of the term "speak" in the above quota- lor. The next day his mind became more calm, tion, and the term "teach" as applied to women and he has since expressed a hope in Christ, and

women from asking questions, and arguing doctrinal points in public assemblies, as it would be abandoned daughter, are now cherishing hopes in manifestly improper for women to be brought into Christ, through the faithfulness of this friend, who collision with men, in debate, under such circum- is anxious to improve every opportunity to constances. But the apostle did not intend to prohibit verse with those he had formerly helped on to ruin. women from speaking by way of experience and In that abandoned part of the city where he now exhortation at proper times. It is not believed that lives, his influence is very considerable; and at the it is the duty of all women, nor even of all men, prayer-meeting, held weekly at his house, individthus to do. But it is believed that with many, it uals of his acquaintance, who attend from curiosiis an important duty, and to forbid it, would de- ty, are frequently impressed with a contrast of his

J. Y. and his wife bave been examined for admis-Yours, sion to the church. T. R. R.

ADDRESS OF A COLORED MINISTER.

Wesley's view in the case of Mrs. Fletcher. She husband come home, he takee book and him read

The names of Mr. and Mrs. Thwaites were well sionally appeared in the history of Methodism .- known. Mrs. Thwaites gave a Bible to a girl who But in all these cases, their call has been looked attended one of the schools. Nancy, for that was upon as extraordinary. They have never been al- her name, took it home to the estate where she owed to exercise any governmental functions, nor belonged. Nancy was sick, but the Bible was alhave they, so far as our information extends, inti- ways at her side. The overseer saw it, and lookmated a desire to exercise them. Their labors ed at it with admiration, for it was a neatly bound have never been supposed to render the regular book. "Nancy," said he, "will you sell me this ministry of the sanctuary unnecessary. This, it is book?" "No," said she, "if you would give me believed, is the view of this subject, authorized by freedom for it you should not have it." Nancy did not undervalue her freedom, but it was a stretch of Thus, for extraordinary purposes, the labors of thought in a poor slave to find out the most valua-

plead the cause of American slave emancipation? he was sure there could not be a better one. She Especially, when having washed her own hands was a blameless person. She had been married from the pollution of slavery, she asks us to unite and had a son, to whom she gave the name of Joshua; not that she thought it a high-sounding M. N. little, or wished to make a captain of him.

BOS TON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1837.

from parent to child.

he had often blessed God for that Society. He visited an estate lately, Vernon's estate, the sanctioned such wholesale murders. espected proprietor of which, he believed, resided in this country; as he passed a hut, he heard an infant voice reading, and listening, heard that passage, "Blessed are they that hear the word of God and keep it," and the following verses. It was a little boy reading out of the emancipation book .-If the hearers of the word are blessed, may it not

also be said that the readers will also be blessed? He could not sit down without repeating his thanks to all those who had shown so much friendship to the negro race in the West Indies. The anguage of gratitude was as simple as it was sincere, and all he could say was, "We thank you! we thank you!" The day must come when the Great One, who is the fountain of all honor and praise alone, will set up his throne of judgment, and will reward those who founded and carried on this Society. "These cannot recompense you, but ye shall be recompensed in the resurrection of the just. Inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these

[From the Quarterly Christian Spectator.] ZINZENDORFF, AND OTHER POEMS. BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

my brethren, ye did it unto me."

ors, and justly, the humble and unobtrusive oukes, in a strain of proper indignation, the internal warfare of the greatest Christian sects in our land. We quote boys from bad company, we answer too, in the eahe concluding lines, as an exhibition of that spirit which he longs to see cherished :-

All Christendom Is one eternal burnishing of shields, And girding on of armor. So the heat Of border warfare checks Salvation's way. The free complexion of another's thought Doth militate against him, and those shades Of varying opinion and belief, Which, sweetly blended with the skill of love, Would make the picture beautiful, are blam'd As features of deformity.

To controvert-to argue-to defend, Camping amidst imaginary foes, And vision'd heresies. Even brethren deem A name of doctrine, or a form of words, A dense partition-wall-tho' Christ hath said, " See that ye love each other." So, come forth,

Ye, who have safest kept that Saviour's law, Green as a living germ within your souls, Followers of Zinzendorff, stand meekly forth, And with the gentle panoply of love, In one bright focal point their quenchless zeal, Till from each region of the darken'd globe, The everlasting gospel's glorious wing Shall wake the nations to Jehovah's praise.

TWe make the following extract from a speech deliverd in May, before the British and Foreign Temperance Society in London, by Professor Edgar of Belfast .- ED.]

The Rev. Dr. Edgar, of Belfast, was received with hearty cheers. He came, he said, from Ireland, the land of whiskey, of misery, and of crime, the puzzle of puzzles. No man understood her; and no wonder, for she was drunk. Last year she swallowed fourteen millions gallons of spirits .-Parliamentary witnesses had declared that every fourth shop in Ireland was a spirit-shop. At Belfast there was a spirit-shop for every sixteen hous- on the Sabbath evening after preaching, and rees; in another place, one for every ten houses; in main all the week; then he could come down evanother, one for every six; in another, twenty-six ery Sabbath morning so spiritually minded, and so whiskey. What was the cause of Ireland's paulike an angel." perism-of her diseases-of premature mortality -of the assassin's courage to commit deadly murders? The answer to all was-whiskey! Rep- our minister with us during the week, to attend resentations of this had been made to the govern-prayer meetings, visit the sick, hear experience, another had declared that all attempts to put down always with us; we want the whole of his time intemperance in Ireland would be vain. The Chan- and attention." cellor of the Exchequer had even declared that and that he was not disposed to interfere with the will remember, that if he remains here, he mus for a citadel besieged to stand out; but it was far lumbian Star. better that it should not be in danger at all. When the curse of intemperance was sweeping off the The State of the Churches .- There is great inhabitants of America to death, the cry was raised, danger among all sober-minded men; great dan-Be moderate! But the plague went on. Then the ger indeed, that, for fear of going too fast, they word was-Abstain! At that word the hemisphere will stand still; that, because others act irregular brightened. Erin, and Scotland, and England, listly, they will not act at all. For years, this has tened to the sound, and the whole earth became been one of our chief afflictions, when thinking on one blaze of glory. The good ship Temperance the state and prospects of the churches; that men was out at sea: there was no Dutch courage on are so determined either to run into extravagance, board, inspired by grog; the vessel was in danger; or stand still. but the anchor was, Abstain; and though the tem- How many churches, and pastors too, we may pest roared, they still took courage, and would re- find, of all "schools," and all "measures," and all joice in safety. It was stated in the last report of sects, who are absolutely making no progress in the Poor-law Commissioners, that 580,000 persons the work of converting the world to Christ! And

Not many months ago he visited a school, and each year. The amount lost to Ireland by the use | travagance, or irregularity, or fanaticism, or any proceeded to examine the children, and as frequent of ardent spirits was 6,500,000l, which would alreference was made to the Scriptures, he desired low 2s. 8 1-2d. [per week?] to each pauper in that beam from their own eyes? What can be more the children to find out the passages; one little boy country. The learned Professor then went on to at war with reason, or with Scripture, than for a was quicker than all the rest in finding them, and show the fearful extent to which poverty, misery, church and pastor to plod on, content, blessing when he had read them he looked round with a crime, disease, and premature death prevailed, in God for their quietness, harmony and good order, great deal of self-complacency. Who was that consequence of the prevalence of intemperance; while from month to month, nothing that they do little boy? Joshua, Nancy's son! Thus it was furnishing a variety of most appaling illustrations or say, nor any thing that pertains to them, leads that the Bible Society communicated its blessings taken from real life. He charged all these evils, any one to inquire after the way of salvation? A to a very considerable extent, on the manufacturers When visiting many a hut in which the foot of and venders of intoxicating drinks, whom he destranger was seldom found, he looked about to nounced as among the deadliest enemies of their see what the inmates of the place had to cheer species, fattening on the spoil and ruin which they them amid their dreariness and sorrow, and he occasioned. Such men, however, pleaded as an found a book on the table with the words, "Brit- excuse that they were licensed by the government; ish and Foreign Bible Society," stamped on it, and that was a fact, and a fact which reflected great and indelible disgrace on the government which

Stringen

INSUBORDINATION-BAD COMPANY.

Habits of insubordination at home, and the company of bad boys abroad, are the two great sources of evil, which undo so much of what moral and religious instruction would otherwise effect .-The current of parental interest is setting towards instruction to such an extent, as to overrate altogether its power-and the immense injury which comes in from such sources as bad company and insubordination, is overlooked and forgotten .-What folly, to think that a boy can play with the profane, impure, passionate boys, which herd in in the streets, six days in a week, and have the stains all wiped away by being compelled to learn his Sunday School lesson on the seventh, or that children who make the kitchen or the nursery scenes of riot and noise, from the age of three to eight years, will be prepared for any thing in after life, but to carry the spirit of insubordination and riot wherever they may go. No; children should be taught, most certainly, but they must be taken care of. They must be governed at home, and be kept from contaminating influence from abroad, or they are ruined. If parents ask how shall we make our children obey, we answer in the easiest irtues of that church, whose motto is "love;" and re- and pleasantest way you can, but at all events make them obey. If you ask how shall we keep our siest and pleasantest way you possibly can, but at all events keep them out of the streets. The alternative it seems to us, is as clear and decided as any which circumstances ever made up for manyou must govern your children and keep them away from the contamination of vice, or you must expect to spend your old age in mourning over the ruins of your family .- Abbott's Lecture.

WELSH ANECDOTE-ON THE SUPPORT OF THE

A Welsh clergyman, invited to assist in the ordination of a minister in some part of England, was appointed to deliver the address to the church and congregation; and having been informed that their previous minister had suffered much from pecuniary embarrassment, although the church was fully able to support him comfortably, took the following singular method of administering reproof.

In his address to the church, he remarked, "You have been praying, no doubt, that God would send vou a man after his own heart, to be your pastor. You have done well. God, we hope, has heard your prayer, and given you such a minister as he approves, who will go in and out before you, and feed your souls with the bread of life. But now you have prayed for a minister, and God has given you one to your mind, you have something more to do-you must take care of him; and in order to his being happy amongst you, I have been thinking you have need to pray again."

"Pray again! pray again! What should we pray again for?"

"Well-I think you have need to pray again." "But for what?"

"Why, I'll tell you. Pray that God would pu Jacob's ladder down to the earth again."

"Jacob's ladder! Jacob's ladder! What has Ja cob's ladder to do with our minister?"

"Why, I think if God would put Jacob's ladder down, that your minister could go up into heaver shops out of sixty-one were devoted to the sale of full of heaven, that he would preach to you almost

"Oh yes, that may be all very well, and if i were possible, we should like it; but then we need ment; but one member of that government after give advice, &c. &c., and therefore must have him

"That may be, and I will admit the necessity o advantages accrued to Ireland from the system, his daily attentions to your concerns; but then you luxuries and comforts of the poor. (Hear, hear.) have bread and cheese; and I have been told that Meantime paddy was as contented as a powder your former minister was often wanting the nebarrel. Meanwhile death and destruction was go- cessaries of life, while many of you can enjoy its ing on with a fearful rapidity. What was to be luxuries; and therefore I thought if God would done! They must not be satisfied to lop off a few put Jacob's ladder down, your present minister branches, or to clip a few leaves; they must ap- might preach to you on the Sabbath, and by going ply the axe to the very root. They must cry out, up into heaven after the services of the day, save Abstain! Abstain! that was the word. It was well you the painful necessity of supporting him."-Co-

in Ireland were out of employ for thirty weeks in what right have they to say one word about ex-

or say, nor any thing that pertains to them, leads pastor and church, thinking well of themselves, while his sermons awaken no careless sinners; while the Holy Spirit is not given in answer to their prayers; while their children are going on, unconcerned, unawakened, to everlasting ruin !-What, of all the extravagances of Burchard and his wife, is more extravagant than that? If they have reason to thank God that they are not like Burchard, he has equal reason to be thankful that he is not like them.

Whole No. 407.

It is not necessary to be like either; and there are many who are not like either. God has not left himself entirely without witnesses that there may be piety, in which soberness, and discretion, and humility shall be united with untiring zeal; with a Christian love, watchful of opportunities to do good to souls; with faithfulness in warning, exhortation and rebuke; with believing prayer and visible success. Read the life of Harlan Page.

Some months since, we heard a minister say that the extreme popularity of that Life of Harlan Page was the greatest reproach to the American churches, of which he had any knowledge. Why, said he, "There was nothing about him which ought to be remarkable. He had no uncommon talents or learning. He did nothing which the members of our churches might not do habitually. That such a life as his should be an uncommon affair,-so uncommon as to be published in a book and attract general attention,-it is too bad. It is a deep reproach to our churches." Was he not correct? Reader, what did Page do, that you have a good excuse for not doing?-N. Y. Observer.

Mr. Clay, (elected President of the American Colonization Society at the last meeting,) lately said, "Slavery is a curse to the master, a wrong, a grievous wrong to the slave. In the abstract it is all wrong, and no possible contingency can make it right."

A writer in the Louisville, (Ky.) Journal, illustrates the position that slavery is a political evil, by a reference to several particulars-such as:

1. Because it reduces the value of land. Land of the same quality is worth from \$5 to \$10 an acre more on the non-slaveholding than on the slaveholding side of the Ohio.

2. Because it operates prejudicially on the middle and working classes of society;-which is shown by contrasting Virginia and Maryland with what they once were, and with what Pennsylvania and Ohio are now.

3. Because slave labor is the dearest species of labor. This is shown by the experience of ancient as well as modern times.

4. Because it prevents the introduction of common schools. "Slavery is the efficient opponent of common school education: whether politicians will love knowledge and its numerous advantages, is yet to be revealed from the arcana of their career."

Again, Bishop Smith has lately published in the Lexington (Ky.) Intelligencer, "Thoughts on the frequency of homicide in the State of Kentucky." He says :-

"The writer has never conversed with a talented and enlightened European or eastern man, who has not expressed the most undisguised horror at the frequency of homicide and murder within our bounds, and at the ease with which the homicide escapes from punishment."

"It is believed that such a register of crime amongst a people professing the Protestant religion and speaking the English language, is not to be found, with regard to any three-quarters of a million of people, since the downfall of the feudal system. Compared with the records of crime in Scotland or the Eastern States, the results are absolutely shocking! It is believed there are more homicides on an average of two years, in any of our more populous counties, than in the whole of several of our States, of equal or nearly equal white population with Kentucky."

Among the causes assigned by him for this fearful state of things is, Slavery. And indeed the other causes that he suggests, so far as they seem to have weight, may be traced, almost entirely to this one mother of abominations.

Publications like these, in a slaveholding State, are encouraging. Although not so frequent as they were a few years ago, they show that slavery can still be discussed, on the soil itself, in a way calculated to do good.—Vermont Chronicle.

KNOWLEDGE.-In the thirst after knowledge, nothing, however triffing it may seem, should be neglected; by an intelligent mind, wisdom may be drawn from the most unimportant objects. By cultivation, the acorn produces the oak; left to itself, it rots, or is only food for swine.

The difference of natural talents in different men is much less than we have any idea of. It arises more from the steady cultivation and attention of the mind, or the contrary, than any other cause.

To defeat calumny, despise it. To seem disturbed about it, is to make it believed; and stabbing your defamer will not prove you innocent. Live an exemplary life, and then your general good character will overpower it. Speak tenderly of every body, even to your defamers, and you will make the whole world cry shame on those who can find it in their hearts to injure one so inoffensive.

Lose no time: be always employed in something useful; cut off all unnecessary actions; use up the bits and ends of time.

Revivals.

[From the Christian Advocate and Journal.] Akron, Genesee Con., May, 1837.

DEAR BRETHREN-The Lord has visited us with a gracious revival on Pembroke circuit. This ranks among the oldest circuits in Genesee conference.— liere the pioneers of the Gospel early planted the in triumph standard of the cross; and it has waved amidst the conflicts of contending foes. Here are the ruins of the old log house in which the first society west of Genesee river was formed. Here, once a quarter, officiates as presiding elder, the first man west of Genesee river who received license to preach. Many a faithful minister has here gone forth bearing precious seed, who will doubtless return bringing his sheaves with him; he has here sown in tears, but will reap in joy. Many of the early members of the church have finished their course, and gone to their final reward. But the ranks are filling up with valiant soldiers, who are resolved on death or victory.— Between sixty and seventy have recently deserted the enemy; fifty of whom have enlisted in our regiment We are not yet disposed to quit the field, but are resolved to push the battle to the gate, and never rest until a rebellious world bows to the sceptre of the conquering Son of God.

Affectionately yours, AARON PALMER.

[From the Western Christian Advocate.] GOOD NEWS FROM THE WEST.

DEAR BRETHREN-Permit me to say a few things in reference to the wonderful work of God on this district, which embraces parts of nine counties, with ten circuits, and two stations. Having forty-eight quarterly meetings and one camp meeting to attend, and as it was my first appointment to a district, I con-fess I entered my work with much fear and trembling. At our camp meeting for Barnesville circuit, last September, the Lord was pleased to revive his work in a glorious manner; and it was thought about two hundred were converted at the meeting. The week following, I attended the first quarterly meeting for Summerfield circuit, which was the commencement of a very extensive revival, since which, above six hundred have been added to that circuit. The work continued to spread throughout the district, until all (save one circuit) were visited with reviving mercy; so that between twenty-seven hundred and three thousand have been received on trial since conference. The preachers generally have labored like men of God, and have seen the pleasure of the Lord prosper in their hands.

Our financial matters bid fair to do well. The preachers will all receive their full amount of quar-terage, and most of them their house rent and table expenses. The missionary cause is also receiving our attention, and we hope to make a good report at our approaching conference.

Yours, very affectionately S. R. BROCKUNIER. Steubenville Dist., Pitts. Con. June 22.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

CANDIDATES' COURSE OF STUDY.

The following is the course of study on which the

The following is the course of study on which the candidates for admission into the New England Conference, will be examined at its next session.

Subjects for Study. Divinity.—1. Evidences of Christianity. 2. Attributes of God. 3. The Trinity, particularly the character of Christ. 4. Depravity of man. 5. Redemption by Christ, including the doctrine of the general atonement. 6. Repentance. 7. Justification. 8. Witness of the Spirit. 9. Sanctifi-cation. 10. Perseverance. 11. Resurrection. 12. General Judgment. 13. Future Rewards and Punshments. 14. Christian Sacraments, particularly 15. Church Government, particularly our

own. 16. Christian Ministry.

Literature.—1. Grammar. 2. Arithmetic. 3. Geography. 4. Rhetoric, especially Sacred Rhetoric. 5. Logic. 6. History. 7. Philosophy—Natural, Moral,

Books on Divinity.-Bible, Methodist Discipline, Wesley's Sermons, Watson's Theological Institutes, Paley's Evidences of Christianity and his Horæ Paulinæ, Newton on the Prophecies, Fletcher's Appeal, Woods on Depravity, Fletcher's Checks, Fisk's Calvinistic Controversy, Merritt and Fisk on Univer-salism, Woods and Wardlaw on Infant Baptism, Wat-son's Sermons, Benson's Sermons, Wesley's Notes, Clarke's Commentary, Watson's Dictionary, Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, Emory's Defence of our Fathers, An Original Church of Christ, Portrait of St. Paul, Smith's Lectures on the Sacred Office.

Books on Literature.—Smith's, or Greenleaf's and Emerson's Arithmetic, Brun's Geography, Whateley's Rhetoric and Logic, Porter's Homiletics, Rollin's Ancient History, Josephus's Antiquities, Hall's and Worcester's History, Grund's, or Comstocks's Natural Philosophy, Upham's Intellectual Philosophy, Wayland's Elements of Moral Philosophy, Wardlaw's Christian Ethics.

It will be perceived by the candidates, that the number of subjects in this, is somewhat larger than in the old course. It will also be observed that the adlitional subjects were included in the former course, though not marked out. They are neither of them so extensive as could be desired; and yet, though they may seem extensive, they consist of only those points to which immediate attention should be given by candidates for the ministry. The committee have ecommended the best works on these several subjects. It might seem requiring too much, to expect that the candidates would peruse these books and study these subjects, all of them for the first time, during the two years of their probation ; but it is always supposed that they have paid considerable attention to such matters before commencing their probation.

Probationers of the Conference should be directed

and urged to commence this course of study immediately upon being received on trial. The best way of pursuing these studies, is, to take up one subject at a time, and examine it until it is thoroughly understood, studying so systematically and closely upon it, that it shall become part and parcel of the man's own thoughts, and then it will most likely be remember Subjects, not books, are the objects of special attention, and still, it is well to analyze the contents of each book, as far as possible, so as to understand the best way of treating the subject. The committee would hope that the candidates will not confine themselves exclusively to the books recommended. Many other excellent works will assist them in acquiring or completing a knowledge of these various subjects, though no book in the course ought to be omit-

Presiding Elders cannot but be aware of the importance of their particular attention to the progress of the candidates in these studies. Doubtless it depends on them, in a very great degree, whether the candidates are well prepared for examination. They should understand, and feel, that the business of preparation is committed to their supervision; and they are respectfully requested to see that probationers are upon this course in good season, to look after them from quarter to quarter, to mark and encourage their pro gress, and afford them useful advice.

It is desired that the candidates may understand

distinctly that there is intended to be as regular an examination on the literary department of study, as on the theological. Probably two days will be devoted to the business of examination at the next Conference. It is known, that, on account of the limited time usually occupied in this business, the examination is passed in a hurried and superficial manner, at least on some subjects, and though two days is short time enough, still it will be better than one.

J. HORTON,
J. W. DOWNING,
E. OTHEMAN,
Sub-Committee of
Exam. Com. Boston, July 13, 1837.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. CHESTER FEMALE SEMINARY.

This Institution had its first examination by a Board of Visiters, on the 26th ult., much to the satis-

action of said Board. The school was examined in the following branches of study, viz.: English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Algebra, Astronomy, Intellectual Philosophy, the Spanish, Ital-

an and French languages, Music and Composition.
The Teachers,—Mrs. M. A. Fletcher, Principal nd Teacher in the Languages, Drawing and Paintng; Miss E. Latimer, Teacher in the Natural Sciences, and Miss S. F. Rounds, Teacher in Mathematics,and correctness of the scholars in their recitations, plainly indicated application and perseverance on their part, as well as talent and fidelity on that of their

We can with no small degree of pleasure recommend this school as justly deserving public patronage. IRA PERSON.

TILTON ELKINS, Board ABRAM LOWELL, of Visiters. Moses Chase, MILTON PARKER, HENRY T. CRAIN,

July 1, 1837.

[From the Christian Advocate and Journal]

MR. EDITOR-When in Leeds, England, Rev. Robert nave herewith forwarded it for publication. If you think well of it, please to insert it in the Christian Advocate and W. Fisk.

in the negative, and expressing a wish to be gratified with a sight of it, Mr. Culy conducted him thither, and after admiring the busts of the several great men and after admiring the busts of the several great men farmers giving attention to such other crops as will fine to one which particularly attractive mature. Outs will ripen if sown immediately ed his notice, and on inquiry found it was the likeness of the Rev. John Wesley. "This bust," said the early sort. Turnips, the life of English improve Mr. C., "struck Lord Shelbourne in the same manner ment in husbandry, need not be sown till ab t does you, and there is a remarkable fact connected first of August, and they afford an excellent fodde with it, which, as I know you are fond of anecdote, I for cattle. Peas will also come to maturity, if sown will relate to you precisely in the same manner and soon. Potatoes will yield a good crop, even if plant words that I did to him." On returning to the parlor, ed as late as the 20th of this month. Farmers, whose

words I repeated it to his lordship. 'My lord,' said I, 'perhaps you have heard of John Wesley, the found-er of the Methodists.' 'O yes,' he replied; 'He—that race of fanatics! 'Well, my lord; Mr. Wesley had often been urged to have his picture taken, but he always refused,—alleging as a reason that he thought it nothing but vanity; indeed, so frequently had he been pressed on this point that his friends were reluctantly — Greenfield Gaz. compelled to give up the idea. One day he called on me on the business of our Church. I began the old subject of entreating him to allow me to take off hi likeness. Well, said I, knowing you value money for the means of doing good, if you will grant my re-quest, I will engage to give you ten guineas for the first ten minutes that you sit, and for every minute that exceeds that time you shall receive a guinea. 'What!' said Mr. Wesley, 'do I understand you aright, that you will give me ten guineas for having my picture taken! Well, I agree to it.' He then stripped off his coat, and lay on the sofa, and in eight minutes I had the most perfect bust I had ever taken. He then washed his face, and I counted to him ten guineas into his hand. 'Well,' said he, turning to his companion, 'I never till now earned money so speedly-but what shall we do with it?' They then wishd me a good morning, and proceeded over Westminster Bridge.

The first object that presented itself to their view was a poor woman crying bitterly, with three children hanging round her, each sobbing, though apparently too young to understand their mother's grief. On inquiring the cause of her distress, Mr. Wesley learned that the creditors of her husband were dragging him world to those servants of the Most High, proves that they to prison, after having sold their effects, which were inadequate to pay the debt by eighteen shillings, which the creditors declared should be paid. One and to excite fear among the heathen for the safety of

guinea made her happy! of the now happy mother. On Mr. Wesley's inquir-selves, or their opinions; and the death of these brethren ing of Mr. Barton, his friend, where their charity was is an assurance that the leaven which will leaven the most needed, he replied he knew of no place where his money would be more acceptable than in Giltspurstreet Compter. They accordingly repaired thither, and on asking the turnkey to point out the most miserable object under his care, he answered if they were come in search of poverty, they need not go far. martyrs, those who slew them, may erect an altar for the The first ward they entered they were struck with the appearance of a poor wretch who was greedily eating some potato skins. On being questioned, he informed them that he had been in that situation, supported by the casual alms of compassionate stranger for several months, without any hope of release, and that he was confined for the debt of half a guinea. On hearing this, Mr. Wesley gave him a guinea, which he received with the utmost gratitude, and he had the pleasure of seeing him liberated with half a God. guinea in his pocket. The poor man, on leaving his place of confinement, said, Gentlemen, as you co here in search of poverty, pray go up stairs, if it be

not too late.'

rather a skeleton, for he was literally nothing but skin chamber, were lay stretched out on a pallet of straw a young woman, in the last stage of consumption, apparently lifeless, with an infant by her side, which was quite dead. Mr. Wesley immediately sent for medical assistance, but it was too late for the unfortunate female, who expired a few hours afterwards from starvation, as the doctor declared. You may imagine, my lord, that the remaining eight guineas would not go far in aiding such distress as this. No expense was spared for the relief of the now only surviving sufferer. But so extreme was the weakness to which he was reduced, that six weeks elapsed before ne could speak sufficiently to relate his own history. It appeared he had been a reputable merchant, and had married a beautiful young lady, eminently acnappily for some time, until by a failure of a speculaequainted with his misfortune than he called all his his affairs, showed them his books, which were in the nost perfect order. They all willingly signed the lividend except the lawyer, who owed his rise in the world to this merchant; the sum was £250, for which he obstinately declared he should be sent to jail. It ondition, and to consider his great respectability- as seeing Him "that is invisible." that feeling was a stranger to his breast, and in spite

their scanty savings were soon expended by procuring the necessaries which her situation then required. They were driven to paw their clothes, and their resources failing, they foundthemselves at last reduced to absolute starvation. Tle poor infant had just expired from want, and the lapless mother was about to follow it to the grave, when Mr. Wesley and his friend entered; and as I before said, the husband was so reduced from the same cause, that without the utmost care, he must have fallen asacrifice; and as Mr. Wesley, who was not for doirg things by halves, had ac quainted himself with this case of extreme misery, he went to the creditors and nformed them of it. They were beyond measure asonished to learn what h had to name to them; forso long a time had elapsed and Miss S. F. Rounds, Teacher and qualified to did themselves great credit, as being well qualified to without hearing any thing of the merchant or his instruct, and faithful to their trust. The promptness family, some supposed hin to be dead, and others that he had quitted the country. Among the rest, he called on the lawyer, and painted to him in the most glowing colors, the wretchedness he had witnessed, and which he (the lawyer) had been instrumental in causing; but even this could not move him to compassion. He declared the merchant should not leave the prison without paying him every farthing! Mr Wesley repeated his vist to the other creditors, who considering the case of the sufferer, agreed to raise a sum and release him. Some gave £100, others £200, and another £300. The affairs of the merchant took a different tarn: God seemed to prosper him, and in the second year he called his creditors to gether, thanked them for their kindness, and paid the sum so generously obtained. Success continued to attend him, he was enabled to pay all his debts, and Western presented to Mrs. Fisk a small bust of Rev. John afterwards realized considerable property. His afflic vesley, said to be a perfect likeness of him at the time it tions made such a deep impression upon his mind was taken. A friend, in addition, procured for us the accompanying account of the circumstances and the occasion in which it is said the original of this likeness was taken. vas taken. A friend, in addition, procured for us the accompanying account of the circumstances and the occasion in which it is said the original of this likeness was taken. As the whole is very interesting and characteristic, I for the relief of small debtors. And the very first person who partook of the same was the inexorable

lawyer!" ANECDOTE OF THE REV. JOHN WESLEY.

Mr. Dudley was one evening taking tea with that minent artist, Mr. Culy, when he asked him whether the had seen his gallery of busts. Mr. D. seconds of the mistaken opinion he had formed of Mr. Wesley, that he immediately ordered a dozen of busts to embellish the grounds of his beautiful residence.

LATE CROPS .- As hay will probably come in short this season, we would urge the importance of ou Mr. C. commenced accordingly:—

"I am a very old man, you must excuse my little failings; and, as I before observed, hear it in the very should remember that they are called upon by some thing more than the desire of getting money; hu manity pleads for it, that the poor may not be so dis tressed the coming winter, as most likely they will be if nothing of the kind is done. It seems to us that by a pretty extensive adoption of these late crops

ZION'S HERALD.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1837

MISSIONARY PERSECUTIONS.

Within a few years, the ancient spirit of persecution seen to have been revived, and several who have gone out t publish salvation to the heathen, have been called to suf fer martyrdom for Christ and his gospel. Some in the Polynesian Islands, some in the East Indies, and, if accounts be true, one lately in China, and one among the say ages of our own country, have gained the martyr's crown We find much to rejoice at in this, while, at the same time, we feel as others feel, when a fellow being and a brother falls. We are glad in our sorrow. Glad, not that they fell, but that, by their fall, they have proved the purity of missionary Christianity, and set it above suspicion. That the world will love its own, and them only is a truth which cannot be invalidated. The hatred of the were not of the world, but of God.

It shows also that the gospel is beginning to take effect their long-established superstitions and idolatrous usages. They then proceeded on, followed by the blessings Men do not persecute when they see no danger to themwhole lump is already powerfully at work.

Doubtless their death will rouse, in most cases, some attention. Sympathy will be excited. Inquiry will begin. Conviction will take place, and on the graves of the worship of the true God.

We ought not, then, to be discouraged, by what is rather an omen of success. Let not the heart of any one grow faint, or his hands hang down; but rather let the ranks be filled up-let hundreds courageously take the place of the few who have fallen, and soon the dark places of the earth shall be light in the Lord, and the voice of praise shall go up from the whole world-redeemed unto

The following letter from brother Cyrus Shepard, of the Oregon Mission, we received a few days since, by way They instantly proceeded thither, and beheld a sight which called forth all their compassion. On a forget Br. Shepard's pressing request at the close of his letter, for his friends to write to him. Letters sent to the and bone; his hand supported his head; and his eyes seemed to be riveted to the opposite corner of the carliest opportunity.

LETTER FROM THE OREGON MISSION.

MISSION HOUSE, WALLAMETTE, ? 28th October, 1836.

To the Editor of Zion's Herald : DEAR BROTHER-As an opportunity presents of sendng to the Sandwich Islands, I have concluded to give you and our Christian friends, a brief account of our situation

"in these ends of the earth." The Lord has been good and kind in sparing our lives. and granting us all things necessary to the support of our frail, mortal bodies. He has also been good to us in the midst of our arduous labors and much bodily infirmity .-O that we may ever be humble, grateful and obedient. We have all suffered from sickness and debility, and often complished, whom he almost idolized. They lived pursue our labor through the day, under circumstances, which, at home, we should think called more for repose, tion in which his whole property was embarked, he than labor. We do not, however, repine at our lot, or enwas completely ruined. No sooner did he become vy those in easier circumstances. The cause of missions is the cause of God, and they who are permitted to labor reditors together, and laid before them the state of therein, need not despair though unforeseen trials, difficulties and blasted hopes, are frequently cast in their way. We are not

> "To judge the Lord by feeble sense, -But trust him for his grace,"

was in vain the creditors urged him to pity his forlorn and at all times, and under all circumstances, to endure

Our little family at present amounts to 25, 19 of whom of all their remonstrances he was hurried away to are under daily instruction, and are making pleasing imprison, followed by his weeping wife. As she was very accomplished, she continued to maintain herself and her husband for some time solely by the use added to our family in a few days. We have among those of her pencil in painting small ornaments on cards.

And thus they managed to put a little aside for the under our care, an Indian and his family from the Kiouse added to our family in a few days. We have among those

of his own accord, a distance of between 200 or 300 miles, | because they consider it a means of restraint to the peo. and requested the privilege of putting himself and family ple. They esteem it in itself only as a fabrication of man Their fathers are chiefs, and have brought their sons slight importance to the friends of Protestantism. hereto receive an education and learn to cultivate the Another consideration to be taken into the account in

at the mission house.

but not fully restored; he was absent nearly a year.

lowing English names;—to Kye-a-tah, that of Lucy Hed- carry it through. They have been busy with other matding. Las-see, Ann Webster. Ar-katt, Mary Sargent, ters heretofore, but they are now ready for this, and there William Brooks, Ozro Merrill, Harriet Newell, Antoine is not a priest in the land who is not looking for it. The Bingham, Thomas Adams. Si-ah-her, Wilbur Fisk .- proposal is beginning to be made. A society including Wis-la-how-it-ka, Benj. I. Hall. Too-a yah-nee, Elijah many of the first literary and political men of Paris, ha Hedding. Too-man-as-ultah, Osmon Baker. James Char- discussed the subject, and started the demand. A prize ponka. Tshe-coo-itsh, Clarissa Perkins. We-cup-tulekt, John Lindsey.

Lucy Hedding died on the 5th inst., aged about 14 yrs. Her disease was scrofula. We took her to Vancouver for nament of the Roman Catholic church, has for some time the benefit of medical advice. She tarried a few weeks, but was discontented and homesick. She arrived on Friday, and died on the following Thursday.

I received a letter from my brother, and one from Rev.

Enoch Mudge, dated last December; they came by the Sandwich Islands, and gave me the first intelligence I have received from home since I left. It was truly "as cold water to the thirsty soul." Our friends at home may imagine what our joy is on such an occasion, but they cannot fully realize it. To persons secluded as we are from Christian society, and the friends we hold most dear. surrounded by ignorant, superstitious and most degraded savages, our hearts made to ache at beholding their beastly stupidity, and sometimes almost ready to faint, at not seeing more fruits of our labor, communications from our Christian friends and relatives, assuring us that we are still held in remembrance, and have daily an interest in their prayers, are truly welcome, and most refreshing to the deserted aisles of St. Roch, Notre Dame, or St. Sul us. And while I still request the favor of the prayers of pice. I entered Notre Dame on a bright morning, with our Christian brethren, I would also entreat them not to forget to write often, to cheer our drooping spirits, and stir us up to greater activity in this glorious cause.

Farewell. May the Lord have you and all his dear children ever in his holy keeping.

Yours in Christ Jesus, CYRUS SHEPARD. Rev. A. D. Sargeant has been appointed by Bishop

Waugh, to the Bennett street station in this city.

Pittsburg Conference. We learn by the Virginia and North Carolina Con-

ference Journal, that a powerful revival of religion is in progress in the Methodist Societies in Richmond, Va. No particulars are given.

> [Foreign Correspondence of the Herald.] LETTER IV.

POPERV IN FRANCE. Present position of the Church-Peasantry-Higher Classes-Ap

proaching dissolution of the Church establishment—Evidences of its approach—Visit to Notre Dame. My DEAR SIR-In my last, I made some remarks or

the present position of the Roman Catholic church in this country. I stated that its only remaining friends, consist of the priesthood, the peasantry, and a few of the higher class. The condition and influence of the priesthood was referred to.

the Roman Catholic church, than any other portion of the and by. My health is fine-you would hardly recognize population. They have been its most hopeless victims, me. I shall continue to ramble among the Alps for some and are destined to be the last to break its fetters. Every where in this land of beauty, you witness in their wretchedness its demoralizing effects. A finer country never haps return in August. smiled beneath the eye of man, than that which ranges along the Seine, from the Atlantic to Paris. The waters of that stream wind among hills, vales and meadows, cov ered with the richest fertility. The eye of the traveller meets nothing offensive, but the habitations of man .-Wind-riven hovels, constructed of plaster and mud, with the cold earth for a floor, such, in fine, as in New England would not be considered worthy of cattle, are the re sidences of these unhappy victims of superstition and priest-craft. The occasional towns, are, if possible, still more destitute of the evidence of comfort and refinement. The cross reared along the high-ways, soiled and weatherworn, however precious to the Christian mind, becomes by its frequency, among these degraded habitations, an emblem of wretchedness; and can hardly be looked upon without disgust. But yet the time will come, when superstition will loose its grasp from these, its last victims. The spirit of inquiry, which, like the light of day, is spreading over the nation, will be reflected into their lowly hovels. The improvements in the system of education will especially be advantageous to them, and the separa- and religious condition of France, in relation to its occution of the church from the state, which all believe is ra- pancy as a field of missionary labor. We shall give it to pidly approaching, will compel the priests, for want of support, to withdraw from them.

The remaining part of the community who still pay any respect to the Roman church, consists of a few of the higher class. Some of these adhere to it from the conviction that some kind of religion is proper and necessary, of our readers. and not knowing the true character of Protestantism, they choose rather to place themselves on the side of Pascal, Fencion and Bossuet, than in the ranks of Voltaire, Rosseau and the Encyclopedists. These have only to witness

under our instruction. He spends the forenoon in hunt- for this purpose. This class includes, it is probable, the ing, (by which we are supplied with some animal food greater portion of the wealthy and intelligent inhabitants almost every day) and the afternoon in learning to read. of France, who still avow a regard for religion. The in. We have also two other Indian lads from Wallah-wallah. fluence which such patrons can afford to Popery, is of

estimating the prospects of Popery in France, is that to Our Sabbath School has continued to flourish from its which I have already alluded, viz.: the probable separa. first establishment. This school, the first of the kind this tion of the church and state. This is a matter of no little side the Rocky Mountains, was organized 5th April, 1835, interest at present in the nation. The sentiment of conwith 17 youth. The whole number which have been ad- tempt for religion, is not so profound as it was years ago. mitted up to the present time, is 53, thirty-seven of whom The thinking classes are beginning to entertain respect now remain, five have recently moved away, and one has where they once indulged hatred, and to discover that died. Since its commencement we have lost three mem- what excited their former abhorrence, was not Christianibers by death. In addition to our own family, there are ty, but its abuses. This is a growing and an important several of the neighbr's children who attend school daily conviction. They are now willing to give religion an ext the mission house.

We have just finished digging our potatoes, and have peculiarities of any kind of sectarianism, nor modified by commenced ploughing to sow wheat. We have raised philosophy, nor embarrassed by state relations, but simple 319 bushels of potatoes, and at the least estimate, 350 Christianity, such as it commenced in Judea,—the Bible bushels of wheat, 150 of peas, 40 of barley, and 40 of thrown out among the people, and left to act by its own oats, together with several bushels of beans, a plenty of influence. In whatever society you mingle, except it be pumpkins, melons, squashes and garden sauce. Of these the lowest of the peasantry, you find this sentiment. It we have a sufficiency for our present family, and for ma- is indeed getting to be a public opinion, and but a short ny more, could we take care of them; but as we have to time will be necessary to bring it out in the political movemake their clothing, see to the cooking of their food, &c. ments of the people. Let it be remarked, then, as a cheer. we have as much on our hands at present, as, with our ing circumstance, that the disposition to dissolve the union feeble health we can well manage to do. Indeed, we are of church and state is not the effect of infidelity, or even in great want of more help, in order successfully to pros- religious indifference, but of improved views of Christian. ecute the business of this establishment. The necessary ity. It is (as I quoted in my last, from one of the Advocates labor devolving upon us, is continually driving us, and we in the Royal Court of Paris) it is because "The age of have never yet been able to get ahead of it. Although hatred and infidelity has passed away. Religious docwe have made an addition to our house, 32 feet by 16, yet trines spring up on every side; and the connection is we are much straitened for room, and are also much in traced between the wants of the age, and the fruitful want of a school house, but when we shall be able to principles of Christianity. The world believes anew and returns to God." We have not only been much out of health ourselves, But while the abhorrence of Christianity is giving way

but have had sickness in our family. I think for twelve to more enlightened views of its character, it is as profound months past, we have not had a month's interval in which as ever, and even more so, against the church of Rome. we were entirely free from sickness; at present, I hope The French laugh at its fables, as childish, and the prank health is returning. Br. J. Lee, has been brought down of no buffoon on the Boulevards excite more ridicule than several times the past season by fever and ague; he is the sanctimonious pretensions of his Holiness. The only now slowly recovering from a severe attack. Br. D. Lee prop that now sustains Popery in France is its national has recently returned from the Islands, recruited in health, establishment; and the only reason why this is continued, is the want of a proposal to dissolve it. Let the pro-To some of our Indian children we have given the fol- ject be once fully stated, and the people, en masse, will has been offered for an essay on it. The Abbe de la Mennais, who stands perhaps at the head of the French writers of the age, and who has been heretofore the proudest oradvocated the measure. His writings have been con demned at Rome and placed in the Index Expurgatorius He has since left the church, and appeared before the public in several powerful works against it. These works are addressed to the people; they have gone through an incredible number of editions, and are spreading an overwhelming influence. In fine, the tocsin is sounded, and

the rallying is commencing.

The event of the separation of the church from the state. will prove the ruin of the catholic cause in France. It is sustained now only by government funds. The government, not the people, uphold it from tottering at once to the dust. It has its magnificent churches, but they are occupied only by the priests, and a few women and superannuated men. Even a Protestant, with all his hostile prepossessions, must sympathize with the apparent despondency of this veteran cause, when he walks through all the venerable associations of the place. The sun was shining with a subdued light through its windows of stained glass. The solemnity of the "dark ages" seemed still spread over its noble pillars and walls. Perhaps a score of priests were officiating about the altar. A couple of decrepid old women sat near it, with small candles burn ing before them. A pale old man, bent with years and disease, was entering, sustained on the arm of a young lady, who from her affectionate attentions, appeared to b his daughter. A few curious foreigners were moving along the sides, examining its paintings. As I gazed on Under the head of Revivals, will be found a brief, the grandeur of the ancient edifice, over which had swept but interesting account of a powerful work of God in the so many eventful ages, and observed the incense curling could not but feel emotions similar to those which a traveller experiences on entering the mausolean of some ancient hero of history. It seemed like the deceased church lying in state.

The people of France, accustomed to depend on the government for the support of their churches, will not be prepared to sustain them voluntarily, those especially who still adhere to the church of Rome. They are able to send money abroad, to America and elsewhere, but it is because they pay none at home, and that which they send to you is chiefly collected from politico-religious men Austria and Italy, who entertain some important calculations about America. Be assured, Popery has no self-supporting energy in France. Its only stay is the statethat will soon fail it-then it must fall.

Yours, &c. P. S .- I have been for two weeks in Geneva, in Switzerland, in the midst of the evangelists who have comnenced the revival of the churches of Switzerland and The peasantry, perhaps, retain a stronger attachment to France. I shall have some cheering details for you by time, and, returning by the Rhine to the North, shall visit England at the session of the Conference in July, and per-

> Mission to China .- On Saturday, the 8th inst., the ship Louvre, of this port, sailed, having on board as Missignaries to China, the Rev. W. J. Boone and his wife .-Mr. B. is a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Appropriate services were had on board the vessel previous to their departure. The address, which is said to have been truly eloquent, was by the venerable Bishop Gris-

> EMBLEMS OF DEATH .- The editor of the Mercantile Journal remarks, that the favorite emblems of death among the Russians, are proud, marble, Corinthian columns, broken off in the midst, with their superior parts apparently crumbling with decay, and strewed on the ground anchors, with one fluke broken, and tall trees with their branches blighted and withered.

> We have a letter on hand from Br. Stevens, dated t Paris, in which he presents a picture of the political our readers in our next.

His letter in this paper is post-marked at Geneva, Swifzerland, May 17, and at Paris, May 20. There are eight post-marks on it, and the postage is forty cents. These items of information will no doubt be interesting to many

TEMPERANCE TALES IN THE GERMAN .- " My Mother's Gold Ring," the first number of the Temperance Tales, has been translated into the German, by Mr. time of her confinement. But so long an illness succeeded this event that she was completely incapacitated from exerting herself for their subsistence, and long to learn. This Indian came here the subsistence and long to the subsistence are subsistence and long to the subsistence a Germans in the United States, who cannot speak or read

JULY 19, 1837.

NEW HAMPSHIRE COM STATIONS OF THE PR DOVER DISTRICT. S. Chamberlin Dover-E. Smith. Great Falls-Elihu Scott. Rochester-Silas Green. Milton-John French. Strofford-J. M. Young. Newington-J. C. Cromack. Portsmouth-Jared Perkins. Greenland-Samuel Prescott.

Seabrook, (including the Ham) Trickey, John Brodhead. Salisbury-J. G. Smith. South Salem-Jacob Stevens. North Salem-R. H. Spaulding. Derry-Samuel Hoyt. Sandown-Orlando Hinds, Sup. Kingston-Warren Wilbur. Exeter-Jacob Sanborn. Epping-S. A. Cushing. South Newmarket - Wm. Padma Newmarket-J. W. Mowrey. Haverhill Mission-James M'C S. Norris, Agent for the South Seminary. CONCORD DISTRICT. W. D. Cas

Concord-J. M. Fuller. Nashua-W. H. Hatch. Manchester-C. L. M'Curdy. Chester-Caleb Fales. Chichester-A. Adams. Pembroke and Loudon-W. J. Henniker and Deering-M. Qu Boscawen-J. L. Smith; one to Canaan-H. Johnson. Lebanon-S. Sias, Sup. Grantham-B. C. Eastman, Su Claremont-Moses Chase. Unity and North Charlestown Marlow-C. Dustin, Nathan H Peterborough-J. Jones, L. D. Amherst and Bow-James Ada

SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT. E. J. Barnard-Chas. Cowen, J. P. Hartland-Wm. Peck. Woodstock-Z. Twichell. West Windsor-H. Garnsey, C Springfield-M. Newhall, A. I Cavendish-A. K. Howard. Weston-H. J. Woolley, John 8 Athens-Nath'l Ladd, H. Eastn Bellows Falls-R. Dearborn. North Wardsborough-C. W. Brattleborough-Wm. H. Brev Wilmington-W. S. Locke. Guilford-A. Webster. Winchester-C. R. Harding. Westmoreland and Chesterfield Pettengill.

Charlestown-Amos Kidder. CHELSEA DISTRICT. G. W. Fa Rochester-S. P. Williams, J. Stockbridge-F. T. Daly, P. N Bethel-N. Culver, N. Martin. Northfield-Samuel Richardson East Williamstown-J. A. Sc. Chelsea-J. Currier, S. Wiggin Corinth-A. T. Bullard, L. W. Newbury-J. G. Dow. Groton-S. G. Scott. Bradford-Richard Bedford. Thetford-Richard Newhall, Norwich-David Wilcox, E. A. Tunbridge-W. H. Stoddard. Charles Adams, Principal of th

DANVILLE DISTRICT. C. D. Danville-J. Templeton Peacham-To be supplied. St. Johnsbury-E. Brown, Jan Lyndon-G. Putnam. Sutton-I. D. Rust. Barton-N. How, G. B. Hust Derbu-J. Scott. Westfield-A. C. Smith, E. G Craftsbury-N. W. Aspenwa Walden-P. Mason. Cabot .- G. F. Wells; one to ! Montpelier-S. Kelley, L. H

plied. Barre-E. J. Scott, M. Lew J. F. Adams, Sup., Agent for PLYMOUTH DISTRICT. B. R. Orford-S. Gleason; one to ! Plymouth-H. Drew, L. D. Bristol-James Dow; one to Northfield-J. Hazeltine, O. Gilmanton-L. H. Gordon. Tuftenborough and Brookfie Sandwich-J. Smith, M. P. Haverhill-S. Quimby, J. Go Landaff-N. W. Scott, J. G. Lancaster, (including the J.

D. Field, E. Petingale. Lunenburg and Bethlehem-Stratford and Colebrook-C Daniel Lee, Missionary to Or

THE VICTORY N We have reason to fear, th Temperance have become lub are sleeping at their posts. has this effect. But there is a complished; a work which lou energy and the united labor of lanthropist. As some evidence ters are presented. They are Taylor of this city-one from Bedford, and the other from What a lamentable picture is p yet the men who furnish thos rum, know that they are slow! our representatives, who make to sell ardent spirits, know that into the hands of ruffians, with their fellow-men! Alas! alas gold blots humanity from the man who ought to be a blessin and a scourge!

Rev. Mr. Taylor : DEAR SIR-I am a stranger me; but I am well acquainte you, and heard you speak to are a friend to seamen, and be self, I venture to write you or the cause of Temperance. Fo been a landsman. I have reti not that I have gained a fort having met with great losses l much to be thankful for; the with loving kindness and tend About twenty years I have

sel from New Bedford and I service; fitteen years of tha advocate for temperance; an fort from the belief that God of saving some of my brothe Dover-E. Smith.

Great Falls-Elihu Scott.

e they consider it a means of restraint to the peohey esteem it in itself only as a fabrication of man purpose. This class includes, it is probable, the portion of the wealthy and intelligent inhabitants nce, who still avow a regard for religion. The inwhich such patrons can afford to Popery, is of mportance to the friends of Protestantism.

ther consideration to be taken into the account in

ing the prospects of Popery in France, is that to I have already alluded, viz.: the probable separa. the church and state. This is a matter of no little t at present in the nation. The sentiment of confor religion, is not so profound as it was years ago. inking classes are beginning to entertain respect they once indulged hatred, and to discover that scited their former abhorrence, was not Christianiits abuses. This is a growing and an important tion. They are now willing to give religion an exnt-not clogged with the forms of Popery, or the rities of any kind of sectarianism, nor modified by phy, nor embarrassed by state relations, but simple ianity, such as it commenced in Judea,-the Bible out among the people, and left to act by its own ce. In whatever society you mingle, except it be rest of the peasantry, you find this sentiment. It ed getting to be a public opinion, and but a short ill be necessary to bring it out in the political moveof the people. Let it be remarked, then, as a cheercumstance, that the disposition to dissolve the union rch and state is not the effect of infidelity, or even us indifference, but of improved views of Christian is (as I quoted in my last, from one of the Advocates Royal Court of Paris) it is because "The age of and infidelity has passed away. Religious docspring up on every side; and the connection is between the wants of the age, and the fruitful ples of Christianity. The world believes anew

while the abhorrence of Christianity is giving way e enlightened views of its character, it is as profound r, and even more so, against the church of Rome. rench laugh at its fables, as childish, and the pranks suffoon on the Boulevards excite more ridicule than nctimonious pretensions of his Holiness. The only hat now sustains Popery in France is its national ishment; and the only reason why this is continthe want of a proposal to dissolve it. Let the proe ouce fully stated, and the people, en masse, will it through. They have been busy with other materetofore, but they are now ready for this, and there a priest in the land who is not looking for it. The sal is beginning to be made. A society including of the first literary and political men of Paris, has ssed the subject, and started the demand. A prize een offered for an essay on it. The Abbe de la Menwho stands perhaps at the head of the French writers e age, and who has been heretofore the proudest orent of the Roman Catholic church, has for some time cated the measure. His writings have been conned at Rome and placed in the Index Expurgatorius. has since left the church, and appeared before the e in several powerful works against it. These works idressed to the people; they have gone through an lible number of editions, and are spreading an overming influence. In fine, the tocsin is sounded, and llying is commencing.

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Yours, &c. S .- I have been for two weeks in Geneva, in Switnd, in the midst of the evangelists who have comced the revival of the churches of Switzerland and ce. I shall have some cheering details for you by by. My health is fine-you would hardly recognize I shall continue to ramble among the Alps for some , and, returning by the Rhine to the North, shall visit and at the session of the Conference in July, and perreturn in August.

ISSION TO CHINA .- On Saturday, the 8th inst., the Louvre, of this port, sailed, having on board as Misries to China, the Rev. W. J. Boone and his wife .-B. is a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church. ropriate services were had on board the vessel previo their departure. The address, which is said to have truly eloquent, was by the venerable Bishop Gris-

MBLEMS OF DEATH .- The editor of the Mercantile nal remarks, that the favorite emblems of death among Russians, are proud, marble, Corinthian columns, en off in the midst, with their superior parts appay crumbling with decay, and strewed on the ground, chors, with one fluke broken, and tall trees with their ches blighted and withered.

T We have a letter on hand from Br. Stevens, dated aris, in which he presents a picture of the political religious condition of France, in relation to its occucy as a field of missionary labor. We shall give it to

readers in our next. is letter in this paper is post-marked at Geneva, Switand, May 17, and at Paris, May 20. There are eight -marks on it, and the postage is forty cents. These s of information will no doubt be interesting to many ur readers.

EMPERANCE TALES IN THE GERMAN.—" My ther's Gold Ring," the first number of the Temper-Tales, has been translated into the German, by Mr. Bokum, of Cambridge. There are many thousand mans in the United States, who cannot speak or read

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE. STATIONS OF THE PREACHERS. DOVER DISTRICT. S. Chamberlin, P. E.

Rochester-Silas Green. Milton-John French. Strofford-J. M. Young. Newington-J. C. Cromack, Portsmouth-Jared Perkins. Greenland-Samuel Prescott. Trickey, John Brodhead. Salisbury-J. G. Smith. South Salem-Jacob Stevens. North Salem-R. H. Spaulding. Derry-Samuel Hoyt. Sandown-Orlando Hinds, Sup. Kingston-Warren Wilbur. Exeter-Jacob Sanborn. Epping-S. A. Cushing. South Newmarket-Wm. Padman. Newmarket-J. W. Mowrey. Haverhill Mission-James M'Caine.

S. Norris, Agent for the South Newmarket Methodist Seminary. CONCORD DISTRICT. W. D. Cass, P. E. Concord-J. M. Fuller. Nashua-W. H. Hatch. Manchester-C. L. M'Curdy. Chester-Caleb Fales. Chichester-A. Adams. Pembroke and Loudon-W. J. Kidder, D. Jones. Henniker and Deering-M. Quimby, B. D. Brewster Boscawen-J. L. Smith; one to be supplied. Canaan-H. Johnson. Lebanon-S. Sias, Sup. Grantham-B. C. Eastman, Sup. Claremont-Moses Chase. Unity and North Charlestown-To be supplied.

Marlow-C. Dustin, Nathan Howard. Peterborough-J. Jones, L. D. Barrows. Amherst and Bow-James Adams. SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT. E. Jordan, P. E. Barnard-Chas. Cowen, J. P. Prouty. Hartland-Wm. Peck. Woodstock-Z. Twichell. West Windsor-H. Garnsey, G. W. Stearns. Springfield-M. Newhall, A. Button. Cavendish-A. K. Howard. Weston-H. J. Woolley, John Smith, 2d. Athens-Nath'l Ladd, H. Eastman. Bellows Falls-R. Dearborn. North Wardsborough-C. W. Levings. Brattleborough-Wm. H. Brewster, H. Nutter. Wilmington-W. S. Locke. Guilford-A. Webster. Winchester-C. R. Harding. Westmoreland and Chesterfield-E. B. Morgan, L. B.

CHELSEA DISTRICT. G. W. Fairbanks, P. E. Rochester-S. P. Williams, J. L. Slason. Stockbridge-F. T. Daly, P. N. Granger. Bethel-N. Culver, N. Martin. Northfield-Samuel Richardson. East Williamstown-J. A. Scarritt. Chelsea-J. Currier, S. Wiggin. Corinth-A. T. Bullard, L. Wing. Newbury-J. G. Dow. Groton-S. G. Scott. Bradford-Richard Bedford. Thetford-Richard Newhall, I. Beard. Norwich-David Wilcox, E. Adams. Tunbridge-W. H. Stoddard. Charles Adams, Principal of the Newbury Seminary. DANVILLE DISTRICT. C. D. Cahoon, P. E.

Pettengill.

Charlestown-Amos Kidder.

Danville-J. Templeton.

Peacham-To be supplied. St. Johnsbury-E. Brown, James Smith. Lundon-G. Putnam. Sutton-I. D. Rust. Barton-N. How, G. B. Huston, Wm. Blake. Derby-J. Scott. Westfield-A. C. Smith, E. G. Putnam. Craftsbury-N. W. Aspenwall. Walden-P. Mason. Cabot-G. F. Wells; one to be supplied. Montpelier-S. Kelley, L. Hill.

Moretown-C. Liscomb, E. Copeland; one to be sup-Barre-E. J. Scott, M. Lewis, Sup. J. F. Adams, Sup., Agent for the Newbury Seminary. PLYMOUTH DISTRICT. B. R. Hoyt, P. E. Orford-S. Gleason; one to be supplied.

Plymouth-H. Drew, L. D. Blodget, W. Nelson, Sup. Bristol-James Dow; one to be supplied. Northfield-J. Hazeltine, O. G. Smith. Gilmanton-L. H. Gordon Tuftenborough and Brookfield-A. Heath. Sandwich-J. Smith, M. P. Marshall. Haverhill-S. Quimby, J. Gould. Landaff-N. W. Scott, J. G. Bennet. Lancaster, (including the Androscoggin mission)-D. Field, E. Petingale.

Lunenburg and Bethlehem-E. G. Page, J. H. Stevens. Stratford and Colebrook-C. Olin, W. M. Mann. Daniel Lee, Missionary to Oregon.

THE VICTORY NOT VET WON.

We have reason to fear, that many of the friends of Temperance have become lukewarm in the cause, and are sleeping at their posts. Partial victory som has this effect. But there is a great work yet to be accomplished; a work which loudly calls for the untiring energy and the united labor of every Christian and philanthropist. As some evidence of this, the following letters are presented. They are addressed to Rev. Mr. Taylor of this city-one from the neighborhood of New Bedford, and the other from the vicinity of Boston .-What a lamentable picture is presented in the last. And yet the men who furnish those wretched families with rum, know that they are slowly murdering them! And our representatives, who make our laws, granting licenses to sell ardent spirits, know that they are putting swords into the hands of ruffians, with which they will murder their fellow-men! Alas! alas, how the cursed lust for gold blots humanity from the image of God; and makes man who ought to be a blessing to his fellow-man, a pest and a scourge!

July 10, 1837.

Rev. Mr. Taylor: DEAR SER-I am a stranger to you-you never knew me; but I am well acquainted with you; I have seen you, and heard you speak to seamen. I know that you are a friend to seamen, and being a son of the ocean my self. I venture to write you on a very important subject, the cause of Temperance. For the last four years, I have been a landsman. I have retired from a vessel to a farm, not that I have gained a fortune-no, I am a poor man; having met with great losses by shipwreck. Still I have much to be thankful for; the Lord has crowned my tife with loving kindness and tender mercy.

About twenty years I have sailed captain of a good vessel from New Bedford and Providence, in the merchan service; filteen years of that time I have been a strong advocate for temperance; and I now derive much com fort from the belief that God has made me the instrument of saving some of my brother seamen from this powerful

enemy-Intemperance. I have been thoroughly acmainted with the horrible traps set by wicked landsmen in all our ports in this country, and in Europe, to ruin both soul and body of the weather-beaten sailor: and they have been too successful,

Dear Sir, is not the time near at hand, when this dreadful enemy of all rightcourness shall be driven into his den, and there chained for a thousand years, to begin with? Sir. I have told you that I am a landsman, but I still remember my brethren on the ocean. I know their privations. I know the difficulties which they have to Seabrook, (including the Hampton mission .- E. D. encounter. Much has been done, to move away some of the hindrances of bringing seamen into the full enjoyment of the gospel. I trust, dear sir, the Lord has made you the happy instrument of bringing many souls into the fold of the Saviour.

The place in which I live is inhabited by a large portion of intemperate men. Some of my neighbors have got a long way down the channel to ruin. Something more than has been, must be done. There are places es tablished by wicked men in this place, where liquor can be had in any quantity. At present, we can do nothing with such places, but fine them as the courts come round; but this does not prevent their selling the poison. We have here Temperance Societies formed, which have done something. Yet there remains a great deal to do. While I have been thinking about this people, the thought struck me, that you must come to this place and give us a Temperance Lecture. I think you may do us a great good.— Will you have the goodness, on the receipt of this, to drop a line, saying whether you can come; and how soon it will be convenient, and what will be the probable expense of your visit? If you say that you can and will come, notice will be given to the different quarters of the town, and a full house may be expected. And, dear sir, I am inclined to believe, that a visit of this sort from you, will be attended with great good.

Respectfully yours.

July 10, 1837.

Rev. E. T. Taylor ; DEAR SIR-At the request of several friends of Total Abstinence, I write to you to know if it would be convenient for you to come to this place soon, and address, on some evening, the friends of that cause. The friends of temperance seem to be asleep in this place. They seem to be dead to action. Year after year rolls away, and many fall into their graves through the help of our taverns and stores. There are now four persons who are laying on their last beds of sickness, the victims of intemperance. Others have gone before them. The people seem dead to all feeling. The store-keeper contin to deal out the deadly poison—the poor mothers beg of them to desist, for their children's sake—for God's sake; but no, they (men of good standing, so considered) continue to fill their deadly cup. We have a circumstance perhaps new to you. I will relate it.

A family, both man and wife sick; he will live but a short time-his wife, having fits three times a day, and deranged nearly all the time-and three small children; they are poor as can be, through the means of intemper ance. Their children go a short distance to a neighbor's for the purpose of getting some bread, milk, &c. Another family-man, wife, and I think five children: these people are also as poor as poverty and wretchedness can make them—given to all manner of sin. These parents, finding that the first family's children got from the neighbors a plenty of food, sent their children also to the same place, to get a supply in the name of the first family, and have practised it some time, until at last they both happened to send at the same time, which brought them out

Thus it is that things go on, and but very little notice is taken of this by the people. I think that if you would come out and tell them what they ought to do, it would be what is wanting at the present time. We are about forming a society, or rather have formed

one-the officers remain to be chosen; our constitution is adopted, and we think if you would come out and address us, that it would have a very good effect. Your obedient servant.

MONEY MARKET IN ENGLAND.—The latest news received in England from the United States, was by the packet ship Roscoe, which reached Liverpool May 29th. She left New York the day after the failure of the Dry Dock Bank, and the day before the general suspension of

specie payments. For some length of time, the Bank of England has sus tained two extensive houses in London, engaged in the American trade, in anticipation of remittances from the United States. The 1st of June being the extent of their engagement, the directors determined to afford facilities no longer, unless with additional securities. This decision created great excitement, and a rumor that the two houses named had failed, one for £800,000, and the other for \$400,000.

YOUNG MEN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY. The Treasurer acknowledges the reception of the fol lowing sums since Feb. 25, 1837 :-Collection at Monthly Concert in Bennett street, October, 1836, (accidentally omitted at the

proper time) Collection at Monthly Concert at Church street, in February, 1837, Collection at Monthly Concert at do. in March,

12.73

4.52

5.00

3.00

5.68

7.00

12.55

4.78

4.44

4.07

8.84

3.42

2.50

1.00

\$214.96

326.75

Collection at Bennett street, in March, Collection at Bromfield street, in March, Subscriptions of T. Restieaux, T. Bagnall, T. Bagnall, Jr., A. Whitmore, A. Wilson, W. M.

Nassau, C. B. Mason, G. W. Light, S. Adams, B. H. Barnes, G. P. Clapp, G. Atkinson, E. W. Whiting, M. Daggett, W. W. Shaw, J. A. Binney, J. Gove, L. Tompkins, A. B. Snow, W. M. True, J. D. Babbit, W. C. Brown, P. Moore, J. Warren, Jr., I. Rich, D. S. King, T. G. Whittier, G. Sutherland, E. Mudge, E. Otheman, S. Swett, Z. Trafton, S. B. Poole, J. Sanderson, A. Thomas, R. Gove, H. Merritt, and E. Bemis, \$1 each. Subscriptions of E. C. Ewins, and J. True, \$2

each.

Subscription of S. B. Holman, Rev. J. Hamilton,

Donation of L. L. Leland, Upton, Mass. Female Branch Missionary Society, by Miss P. 35.00 Hill, Treasurer, Collection at Monthly Concert at Bennett street,

in April, Collection at Bromfield street, in April, Church street Bennett street, in May,

Bromfield street, Church street, Bennett street, in June, Bromfield street Bennett street, in July, Bromfield street, Church street. Young Men's Auxiliary Society, Weymouth, by

Rev. B. Pratt, Female Auxiliary Society, Weymouth, by Mrs. N . Bates, A Friend, by A. H. Brown,

Donation of Mary S. Atkins, Before acknowledged,

Amount since Oct. 1, 1836, B. H. BARNES, Treasurer.

so as to throw him backward from the boat, and he was Democrat. drowned.

A man was killed at Brooklyn, N. Y., by the bursting of a field piece, and another on board a ship had the calf of his leg torn away by a similar accident.

14, was so badly injured by an explosion, that he will

TEMPERANCE IN ILLINOIS .- A State Temperance Society has been formed in this State, and a paper established by the Society at Alton. It is called the "Illinois Temperance Herald," and is in its second volume.

lose both hands and one eye.

Wm. C. Crumbach and Eugene T. Walker, have recently been tried in this city for an attempt to set fire to No. 73 Broad-street. They were acquitted.

soon communicated with the line, and stacking it, increase the determination of the deed, or come up at the instant of its fulfil it would be best to scuttle her, an attempt to that effect was made by boring several holes on her larboard side, which brought her over towards the wharf. Attempts were then made to bore on her striboard side, but owing were then made to bore on her striboard side, but owing were then made to bore on her striboard side, but owing with the new canal, was also nearly killed by an attack of many infuriated people." were then made to been feel after a stream sate, but whight to a lack of patience in those engaged, they were unsuccessful. About 9 o'clock, the flames burst out of the after hatchway, and spread rapidly. The mizen-mast was burnt away in the hold, and was sustained only by the rigging. The foremast was then cut away, and in falling, water, her decks were not covered, and con tinued burning until Sunday morning. The vessel was insured for \$24,000—17,090 of which was at the Atlas office. The cargo was insured at the Pacific office.

Sunday morning, between 4 and 5 o'clock, the dwelling Sunday morning, between 4 and 56 clock, the dwelling house, No. 10, Pearl Place, occupied by Mrs. Dalton as a boarding house, was discovered to be on fire; it caught in a closet between the kitchen and basement room—how it originated is as yet doubtful. The building was much damaged, particularly in the lower part; and it seems surprising that it should have made such progress before it was discovered. Mrs. D. we understand is insured at the Figure 8' Rulletin he Firemen's office .- Briggs' Bulletin.

Mr. John L. Britton, saved the life of a little girl nine years of age, from drowning, on Wednesday the 5th inst., with a noble disregard of his own. The child fell from the Mill Dam, twenty-five feet into the water, and dis appeared, and though Mr. B. was a poor swimmer, he did not hesitate to run a very imminent risk, in saving her, in which he succeeded to the joy of her friends.—Advo-

Parkhurst & Stevens, of the Northern House, were charge of selling intoxicating liquors on the 6th inst., on a charge of selling intoxicating liquors on the Sabbath.—
Also, Jotham Glazier, the keeper of a bar-room. They were each fined \$20, and costs.—Ib. College Rebellion .- The Greenfield Gazette states that

the Institution. It states, as the cause of the trouble, tha "at the giving out the parts for commencement, a number of students declined their acceptance, on account of con-scientious scruples. One of them couched his declination in disrespectable language, for which he was called to an account, and, as he could not make such acknowledg-ments as the Faculty required, was expelled. His fellow students deeming the terms of the Faculty oppressive, re-monstrated, but without effect. They then unanimously monstrated, but without effect. They then unanimously signed a letter to the friends of the young man, expressive to their sympathy in his behalf. This gave umbrage to the Faculty, who suspended a number who had been most active in the matter; and this again gave offence to the remaining students, who declared they would leave the College if the others were not permitted to come back. The Faculty were to meet and decide the matter on Mon-

day last.—Transcript.

Drowned in Rowley River, on Monday afternoon the 3d inst., Roswell H. Reed of New York, aged 18, and inst., Roswell H. Reed of New York, aged 18, and cause the Indians made their appearance on the Island. Newell A. Palmer, son of Mr. Daniel Palmer, of New Rowley, aged 17. Reed was a student at Phillip's Acad emy, Andover, and had accompanied a brother of Palmer, in various directions.

"It is reported that the mail rider was stopped at the river on company with his sons and Reed, went down the river on company with his body places on their return they company with his sons and Reed, went down the river on mews' back: that no more should go through their coun-Monday, for health and pleasure. On their return they try.

went into the river to bathe. Palmer could not swim, with the river to bathe. Palmer could not swim, we describe the river to bathe. The river of the river to bathe. Palmer could not swim, we describe the river to bathe. Palmer could not swim, we describe the river to bathe. Palmer could not swim, we describe the river to bathe. The river of the river to bathe. The river of the and being unacquainted with the channel was suddenly precipitated into deep water and sunk. This was perceived by both Mr. Palmer, and young Reed, who being "It is also reported, how true, we cannot say, that the a good swimmer went fearlessly to the rescue; but no sooner had he reached the spot, than he was seized by sooner had he reached the spot, than he was seized by plaimer with the convulsive grasp of death, and both sank to rise no more!! Mr. Palmer went instantly in a boat to wait their rising, and give them assistance, but waited in vain! they never appeared; and both met in this sudden and unexpected manner, a watery grave. The body of Reed was soon taken from the water, but Palmer was love the spot propring. He was brought to Josephs, some eight miles from Port Spain, who assulted

bridge Alms House, has in consequence of his extreme youth been committed to hard labor in the State prison for life.

The Governor, by the advice of the Council, offers a reward of \$1000 for such evidence as shall lead to the conviction of the incendiary or incendiaries who set fire o the State House last week.

The N. Y. Star says that eighteen hundred bushels of German wheat at \$1 65 a bushel, were purchased on Monday for the consumption of Lockport and its vicinity,
—the very centre of our wheat country.

Fire in Charleston .- A fire broke out in Queen street in Charleston, S. C., on the 9th inst., by which seven or eight houses were destroyed. The progress of the flames was checked by blowing up with gunpowder a dwelling house, and a Quaker meeting house. This expedient is represented as having prevented the spread of the flames King street, and a great destruction of property.

Melancholy Accident .- Drowned, on Saturday, 4th ult., Melancholy Accident.—Drowned, on Saturday, 4th ult., at Greene village, the Rev. Mr. Foote, a son of Amasa Foote, Esq. of Smyrna, and a recent graduate of the Auburn Theological Seminary. Mr. F. had but just arrived upon a visit to the Rev. Mr. Raymond, the Presbyterian clergyman of the place, and who was his classmate in college, and for whom he intended to preach the next day. After taking tea together, the two friends went out into the river to bathe, when Mr. Foote, being an indifferent swimmer, was drawn over a raft in the stream. into very swimmer, was drawn over a raft in the stream, into very deep water, and before any assistance could be rendered, was drowned.—Chenango Telegraph.

Facts relating to Pauperism .- The N. Y. Mercantile Facts relating to Pauperism.—In R. N. Mercantile says, that it is a singular fact that a large proportion of the inmates of the alms house in that city, are persons rendered paupers by deficiency in intellect, incapacitating them from earning a living. At the present moment there are three thousand persons in the alms house, one fourth of whom are Irish—and of these, nine-tenths are intensities or approaching to idiacy—and from the imeither idiots, or approaching to idiocy—and from the im-beciles in the alms house, a regular chain can be traced link by link, of aberration of intellect, to the wildest octink by link, of aberration of intellect, to the wildest occupant of a cell in the Lunatic Asylum. Out of eight ships, which have arrived lately with Irish emigrants, not five guineas could be raised among one hundred emigrants, and emphatically have they been the children of hope and the victims of deception.

R. W. Allen—F. P. Tracy—G. W. Bates—S. G. Hiler, R. W. Allen—F. P. P. Tracy—G. W. Bates—S. G. Hiler, R. W. Allen—F. P. Tracy—G. W. Bates—S. G. Hiler, R. W. Allen—F. P. P. Tracy—G. W. Bates—S. G. Hiler, R. W. Allen—F. P. Tracy—G. W. Bates—S. G. Hiler, R. W. Allen—F. P. Tracy—G. W. Bates—S. G. Hiler, R. W. Allen—F. P. Tracy—G. W. Bates—S. G. Hiler, R. W. Allen—F. P. Tracy—G. W. Bates—S. G. Hiler, R. W. Allen—F. P. Tracy—G. W. Bates—S. G. Hiler, R. W. Allen—F. P. Tracy—G. W. Bates—S. G. Hiller, R. W. Allen—F. P. Tracy—G. W. Bates—S. G. Hiller, R. W. Allen—F. P. Tracy—G. W. Bates—S. G. Hiller, R. W. Allen—F. P. Tracy—G. W. Bates—S. G. Hiller, R. W. Allen—F. P. Tracy—G. W. Bates—S. G. Hiller, R. W. Allen—F. P. Tracy—G. W. Bates—S. G. Hiller, R. W.

ACCIDENTS ON THE FOURTH .- In Northampton in | The Oneida Bank Robber .- We learn that in answer | Accidents on the Fourth.—In Northampton in this State, an artillery piece burst, by which twelve persons were more or less burnt and mutilated—two or three of them horribly disfigured.

In Malden, a Mr. Lockwood was instantly killed by the bursting of an artillery piece. He left a wife and three children.

A boy, aged about 12 years, son of Mrs. Howe, a widow ledy. He went with some other horse or a real at the grant with some other horse or a real at the grant with some other horse or a real at the grant with some other horse or a real at the grant with some other horse or a real at the grant with some other horse or a real at the grant with some other horse or a real at the grant with some other horse or a real at the grant with some other horse or a real at the grant with some other horse or a real at the grant with some other horse or a real at the grant with some other horse or a real at the grant with some other horse or a real at the grant was served upon him before this order was issued by the governor, his removal of there was issued by the governor, his removal is prohibited for the present. The debt alledged is for real estate purchased, for which Harvey stipulated to pay \$28,000. It is said that an accomplice of Harvey's has been discovered but not arrested. His name, or one of his names, is Mor-A boy, aged about 12 years, son of Mrs. Howe, a widow lady. He went with some other boys on a pond at the close of the day to fire guns. In firing his, it rebounded man with part of one of his ears chopped off.—Rochester

Steamboat Accident .- The Wheeling Gazette of Mon day, gives an account of another steamboat explosion or the Western waters, attended, as usual, with loss of life and great destruction of property. The steamboat Plough of his leg torn away by a similar accident.

At Bradford, a son of Mr. G. Bacheldor, aged 15, lost an eye. His head and hands were also very much mangled. His recovery is considered doubtful.

A son of Mr. Nath'l Sargent, of Newburyport, aged 14, was so badly injured by an explosion, that he will 16 to be thus recrifted? How long is human 19 to be a total loss. In noticing the accident, the Gazette demands—"Will this never cease? How long is human 19 to be a total loss. In specifical? If it is never cease? life to be thus sacrificed? If it is not ended soon, traveling on the Western waters will cease.

Horrible.-The New Orleans True American of the 8th ult. gives the following account of outrages commit

"Monday night was marked by some of the most atrocious acts that the long catalogue of crime possesses.—
Two deliberate and cold blooded murders, and a violent
endeavor at a third, stained its few hours of darkness. In endeavor at a third, stained its lew hours of darkness. In the first municipality, one of the night guard, a French-man named Mole, was most barbarously butchered by some ruffian, who must have meditated the act for some time, since the evidence proves that the sufferer was shot General Intelligence.

Fires.—On Saturday afternoon, about half past 6 o'clock, the main-topmast of ship Dalmatia, lying at Towne's wharf, Commercial-street, was struck by lightning. She had cleared for Mobile, and was to have sailed Sunday morning; her cargo consisted of lime, hay and oats. The fluid passed down the mast into the hold, and set the hay on fire. The water which was thrown on to extinguish it soon communicated with the lime, and slacking it, increasbody. Several persons are said to have been near at the time of the deed, or come up at the instant of its fulfil-ment, and saw the ruffian reload, but by the time the pony infuriated people.

Dreadful accident and loss of lives .- Alexandria. Va ter hatchway, and spread rapidly. The mizen-mast was burnt away in the hold, and was sustained only by the rigging. The foremast was then cut away, and in falling, carried the main and mizen masts with it. The ship then righted partly, and in a few hours after sunk, but it being the burst her boiler with a tremendous explosion. Three persons were killed upon the spot,—Mrs. Green, the wife of the engineer, and a black man and a black woman. number of persons were dreadfully scalded, and cut, but we hope no other lives will be lost. The boat was running gratis all day, and numbers of persons were crossing the river. The cause of the explosion will, no doubt, be inquired into by competent persons, and further particular given in our next.—Gaz.

> The amount of importation of grain into this country has added much to the embarassments under which our citizens have been laboring for some time past. It is unfortunate to any country to be obliged to import bread stuffs—and we hope the necessity will not recur here
> soon. The prospects of a large crop the present season
> are good. In Maine, the farmers have bestowed much attention on the culture of wheat—partly induced so to do,
> probably, by the liberal bounty offered by the Maine
> Legislature—and we believe that it will be generally aditted that money is expreded to better education in the mitted, that money is expended to better advantage in the way, than in destroying crows. We are informed the crop of grain in Maine this year, will in all likelihood turn out very large.—Mer. Jour.

The population of Maine, including Madawaska, is 475, 451. Penobscot county shows the greatest increase, having gained 20,164 in seven years upon a population of 31, 530, or 64 per cent. Kennebec comes next.

The Transcript says that John Quincy Adams was bor here has been an explosion in Amherst College, which eriously threatens to abridge the present usefulness of Births, and not on the tenth July, 1766, as published the Register of this year. Consequently he is now just 7 years of age

Governor Everett and Mr. Speaker Rockwell will de iver addresses before the Societies of Williams College t the Commencement, which takes place on the third Vednesday in August. liver addresses before the Soc t the Comme

Bank of England.—The total number of persons employed by the Bank in 1832 was as follows: 820 clerks and porters; 38 printers and engravers; 82 clerks and porters at the branches; 940 total—average salary 2251.

From Florida.—The schr. Polly, Capt. Williams, arrived at Charleston July 5, brought the Jacksonville Courier of June 29th, from which the following parapraphe

Indians have burned the government buildings at Volu

of Reed was soon taken from the water, our rainer was all insurection over our among the brack from a standard round until the next morning. He was brought to New Rowley, and buried the same afternoon. The body of young Reed was brought to Andover for interment.—

Haverhill Gaz.

I blue rainer was an insurection over our among the brack from sas all the result of Haverhill Gaz.

The sentence of death pronounced on Michael Monathan, the lad who was convicted of setting fire to the Cambrille Monathan, the lad who was convicted of setting fire to the Cambrille Monathan, the lad who was convicted of setting fire to the Cambrille Monathan, the lad who was convicted of setting fire to the Cambrille Monathan, the lad who was convicted of setting fire to the Cambrille Monathan, the lad who was convicted of setting fire to the Cambrille Monathan, the lad who was convicted of setting fire to the Cambrille Monathan, the lad who was convicted of setting fire to the Cambrille Monathan, the lad who was convicted of setting fire to the Cambrille Monathan, the lad who was convicted of setting fire to the Cambrille Monathan, the lad who was convicted of setting fire to the Cambrille Monathan, the lad who was convicted of setting fire to the Cambrille Monathan, the lad who was convicted of setting fire to the Cambrille Monathan, the lad who was convicted of setting fire to the Cambrille Monathan, the lad who was convicted of setting fire to the Cambrille Monathan, the lad who was convicted of setting fire to the Cambrille Monathan, the lad who was convicted of setting fire to the Cambrille Monathan Mon ly made their escape to the bush—the rest were captu. None of the whites were killed, the negroes having n f them only blank cartridges. A frigate had sailed from

Barbadoes to take the prisoners in charge.

The Marcia Jane brought \$19,000 in specie.—N. Haven Herald.

BRIGHTON MARKET-MONDAY, JULY 10, 1837. At market, 220 Beef Cattle, 15 Cows and Calves, and 1650 Sheep.

PRICES. Beef Cattle-Sales quick, at a small advance We quote first quality at 750 a 800; second quality 675 a 750; and third quality \$550 a 675. Cows and Calves-Sales were noticed at \$24, 25, 30 32, 37, 40, and 45.

Sheep and Lambs—Lots were taken \$1 75, 2 00, 2 12, 2 33, 2 50, and 2 88. Old Sheep 2 25, 3 00 and 3 50. Swine-None worth reporting.

CAMP MEETING. A Camp Meeting will be held, by the permission o Divine Providence, in the Millennial Grove, at Eastban mmencing Wednesday, August 16th. FREDERICK UPHAM, B. OTHEMAN.

All communications for S. HEATH, and M. P. ALDER MAN, may be directed to Athol, Mass.

All communications for E. C. Scott, may be directed to Hartford, Conn.

All communications hereafter addressed to the subscr ber, may be directed to Ketch Mills, Hartford Co., Conn. W. WARD.

COMMUNICATIONS.

PAYMENTS FOR THE HERALD

PAYMENTS FOR THE HERALD

FROM JUNE 3 TO JULY 15.

R. Kendrick, S. Dwinnell, Mrs. J. Mattocks, S. Huse,
L. Cleaves, S. Shaw, F. Fletcher, A. Corey, A. Small,
N. Cleaveland, S. Hubbard, D. Hall, A. Lothrop, J. Finney, H. Slade, D. Jones, C. S. Richardson, J. Matthews,
R. Tenney, D. Collar, H. Weston, M. Grant, J. Cobb, E.
Peabody, J. Perkins, J. Stearns, E. Cutting, J. Thayer,
M. C. Leighton, H. M. Stetson, S. S. Allen, D. W. Howard, J. K. Downing, J. H. Baker, J. Elliott, S. Munn, A.
Budington, J. Doane, E. Flint, B. Roberts, W. Hamilton,
A. Avery, W. Joice, D. Smith, J. Clark, B. Bucklin, R.
E. Ladd, E. Bowker, H. Pulsifer, R. Brown, T. M'Lean,
J. Case, J. P. Flagg, L. Matson, A. Hollister, G. Pease,
S. Towle, C. S. Brown, J. A. Leighton, M. Bishop, A.
Colby, J. Damon, S. Vinal, S. Bates, B. Tolman, E. W.
Hammond, J. Nourse, H. Drake, W. Smith, D. S. Sherman, N. R. Kinnison, C. V. N. Brundige, H. Hills, J.
Stone, J. Hayden, N. Corey, W. Mason, J. Packard, A.
Littlefield, A. King, D. Edson, C. Battles, D. N. Haskell, J. G. Jones, E. B. Howe, R. Butler, R. Willis, W.
Josselynn, J. Brown, O Chapman, J. Foss, A. Wood, A. B.
Smith, S. Carr, G. Hill, \$2 each; M. M'Donnell, \$1.
J. Cram, \$7; L. Morse, \$6; E. Morgan, M. B. Gilman, E. Hadlock, \$5 cach; J. McCleasthen, G. W. Shen, Smith, S. Carr, G. Hill, \$2 each; M. M'Donnell, \$1. J. Cram, \$7; L. Morse, \$6; E. Morgan, M. B. Gilman, E. Hadlock, \$5 each; J. McClenathan, G. W. Shepherd, J. B. Holman, M. Hill, W. Paulding, I. Davis, \$4 each; M. A. Kingsbury, H. Randlett, and G. Leach, \$3 each; V. Whittemore, J. Greenleaf, J. Booth, E. Heminway, O. W. Adams, \$2.50 each; J. Cook, J. Burgess, \$1.50 each; E. Smith, 1.17; W. Johnston, S. Brown, J. Baker, M. Small, E. Basteen, L. Bishop, F. Cushing, A. P. Loomis, S. Barker, J. G. Regry, J. Fentos, W. B. Col.

Baker, M. Small, E. Basteen, L. Bisnop, F. Cusning, A. P. Loomis, S. Barker, J. G. Berry, J. Fenton, W. B. Colley, A. H. Worthing, W. J. Baldwin, H. Holman, M. Wherin, S. Lewis, F. Conant, J. Parker, J. Appleton, L. Foster, T. C. Hollis, J. Smith, C. Caswell, E. Parker, \$1 each; R. Adams, E. G. Dodge, S. Poor, 50 cents each; L. Durfee, M. S. Moore, 62 cents each; J. Brayton, 17 cents; D. Miller, 75 cents.

Payments at Conference, next week

MARRIED,

In this city, Mr. Wm. J. Coye to Miss Rebecca C. Tol-man; Mr. Joseph E. Andrews to Miss Frances S. Norton; Mr. John Peirce, Jr. to Miss Catharine Braman. In Ipswich, by Rev. E. M. Beebe, Mr. Sanford Peat-field to Miss Mary Warner.

In Holliston, Mass., 3d inst., by Rev. A. D. Sargeant, Mr. Abner Fogg to Miss Sarah W. Sherman of Medway. In Dorset, Vt., by Rev. J. M. Weaver, Rev. Manley Witherill, of the Troy Conference, to Miss Sophronia

Bartlett.
In Bolton, Conn., June 28, by Rev. Mr. Ely, Mr. Aaron

DIED, In this city, 1st inst., Miss Sabra M., eldest child of In this city, 1st inst., Miss Sabra M., eldest child of Mr. Isaac C. Bradlee, 22 years; Mrs. Sarah, relict of the late E. Appleton, Esq.; Mrs. Sarah, wife of Mr. Robert Roberts, 48; Mr. William W. Johnson, 26; Amanda Furbush, daughter of Mr. John Sargent, 16 days.

In Charlestown, on the 13th inst., Miss Ann Maria Page, 19, formerly of Derry, N. H.

In East Cambridge, 9th inst., Mrs. Lydia Goodhue, wife of Mr. Joseph R. Knight of this city, 28.

In Saugus, Adam Clarke, son of Fales and Harriet Newhall, 2 years and 22 days.

In Actworth, 16th ult., Deacon Robert McLuer, a revolutionary soldier, 82.

utionary soldier, 82. In Dublin, N. H., Mr. Josiah Farnum, a revolutionary In Rindge, June 24, Mr. James Faulkner, a revolution-

ary pensioner, 72—an emigrant from Acton, Mass. He te his breakfast as usual, on the morning of his death—went into his field, a few rods from his dwelling—was aken suddenly ill, and expired in about an hour and a

Ship News.

PORT OF BOSTON.

MONDAY, July 10. Arrived, Ship Timor, Lovett, Liverpool; Brig Adelaide, Crosby, Trinidad; Schs Banner, Hallowell; Geo Brooks, Portland.

Cleared, Brigs Attention, Johnson, Demarars, via N York; Patron, Hammond, Washington, N C; Mary Hel-n, Ryder, Alexandria.

TUESDAY, July 11. TUESDAY, July 11.

Arrived, Ships Regulus, Vasmer, Canton; Victoria, Perry, N York;—Brigs Creole, Hodge, Surinam; Union, Thomas, Sydney; Acadian, Lane, Halifax; Heela, Whiting, New Orleans; Granite, Philad;—Schs Madawaska, Kelley, Ponce, PR; Fort Hill, Baker, Fredericksburg; Tremont and Hudson, N York; Boundary, Eastport; Bahama, Belfast; Consul, Augusta.

Cleared, Brigs Sarah Ann Alley, Straw, Honduras; Cordelia, Jones, Halifax; Alfred Tyler, Carpenter, Sydney; North America, Lancaster, Pictou; Malaga, Crowell, Baltimore; Eagle, Philad; Nile, Bath;—Schs Ceylon, Aikin, St John, N B; Waldoboro', Thomaston; Planter, Hartford.

WEDNESDAY, July 12. Arrived, Ships Louisa, Potter, Bangor; Thracian, Turner, and Propontis, Rowe, N York;—Barks Hebron, Burwell, do; Jane, Smith, Smith, Sydney;—Brigs Favorite, Clay, Pictou; Emerald, Sloman, Bal'imore; Alexandria, Covel, Philad; Lucerne, Williams, N York;—Schs Larkin, Churbuck, Sydney; Ripley, Reynolds, Alexandria; Thomas, Folger, Philad; Alphion, Albany; Francis, Salem, Samuel, Western Trader, Monomoy, Citizen and

Franklin, New York; Mary and Pearl, Hartford; Tiger, Bedford.

Cleared, Bark Miranda, Cline, Havana; -Brigs Warrior, Stetson, Eastport; Nun, Portland;—Schs Proxy, Hatch, Pictou; Am Coaster, Dixon, Washington, NC; Hannah, Boss, Norfolk; Ajax, Saunders, Baltimore; Jasper, Glide and Cambridge, N York; Black Hawk, Fran-fort,

THURSDAY, July 13.

THURSDAY, July 13.

Arrived, Ship Groton, Hunt, N Orleans;—Schs Arlitta, Howes, Bridgeport, C B; Warrior, Miller, Sydney;
Tantamount, Colby, Calais.

Cleared, Brigs Uzardo, Gilchrist, Pictou; Augusta, Pomroy, Mobile; Shield, Chase, Philad; Trim and Orb, Portland;—Schs Louisa, Lewis, Pictou; Nile, Baltimore; Angerona, Saco; Olive Branch, Jonesport. FRIDAY, July 14.

Arrived, Brigs Gambia, Smith, Mansanilla; Ella and Ellen, Philad;—Schs Tuscarora, Bell, Richmond; Wm Roscoe and Cordelia, N York; Frances, N Bedford. Cleared Schs Victor, Albany ; Lydia, Hartford ; Ma-SATURDAY, July 15. Arrived, Ship Navy, Neil, Rio Janeiro; — Schs Clinton, Baker, Baltimore; Sultan, Short, Wilmington, D; Mail, Roanoke, Torch, Tionet, Susan and Mayflower, Philad; Geo & Henry, Emily Knight, Fancy and Sun, New York; Ornament, Albany; Rambler and Minerva,

Cleared, Ship Merchant, Robbins, Bonaire; --- Barks rederick Warren, Cleveland, Batavia and Canton; Chief, Frederick Warren, Cleveland, Batavia and Canton; Chief, Eldridge, Charleston; —Brigs Duan, Sheffield, and Granite, Hodgdon, Pictou; Emerald, do; Wave, Bridgeport, CB; Sophia M, King, N Orleans; Almena, Doane, Norfolk; Patapsco and Chatham, Baltimore; Wankinco, Alexandria; Wm Penn and Antares, Philad; Lapwing and Wave, Bath; Emerald, Wiscassett;—Schs Warrior, Miller, Sydney; Fort Hill, Baker, Fredericksburg; Oneco, Baltimore; Edwin, Philad; Banner, Hallowell; Francis, Portland; Planter, Portsmouth; Satellite, Dover.

SUNDAY, July 16. Arrived, Ships Cabinet, Berry, and Tarquin, Hunt, N York;—Brigs Hector, White, St Jago; Barfine, Smith, Mayaguez;—Schs Eliza, Hall, N York; Cardinal, Deforest, Bridgeport, Conn; Exertion, Hitton, Digby, N S;

IMPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED. Affections of the Limbs and Diseases of the Blood, of several years standing, cured in a few weeks, by Dr. W. Fish, successor to the late Dr. Bush.

DR. FISH respectfully informs his friends and the public, that in consequence of the rapid increase of his practice he has been induced to take rooms in Court Square, three doors from School street.

Dr. Fish's course of practice is the only effectual remedy for those obstinate diseases, White Swellings, and general disease of the limbs arising from weakness, sprains or dislocations—Scrofula Humors or King's Evil—Salt Rheum—St. Anthony's Fire. Lerosy. &c.

Scrofula Humors or King's Evil—Salt Rheum—St. Anthony's Fire, Leprosy, &c.
Dr. Fish has the happiness to inform the public, and especially the afflicted, that seven-eighths of his patients have been entirely cured, and the remainder greatly benefitted, and that among his numerous list at the present time, there is not one but that is doing well and likely to be entirely cured.
Dr. F. will be at his Rooms, in Court Square, every day, from eight in the morning, until six in the evening.
Charges reasonable, and persons in limited circumstances liberally considered.
Boston, July 19, 1837.

Poetry.

[From the Philadelphia Saturday Chronicle.] THE DRUNKARD TO HIS FAMILY. Weep on, poor wife! there was a day When, had I seen thee thus distrest, I could have kiss'd thy tear away,

And hushed thy sorrows on my breast. Weep on-it grieves me nothing now, To hear thee sob the night away; And see thee rise, with haggard brow, To toil and suffer through the day.

I do not heed thy bitter sighs! My soul is so obdurate grown; I now can meet thy sad, meek eyes, And dash their pleading with a frown.

I know thy heart is breaking fast; I see thee fading every hour; And well I know that misery's blast, Has never crushed a lovelier flower.

Ah! suffer on! it grieves me not, To think upon our joyous youth, When love's pure blessing crown'd our lot, And hope's sweet lay seem'd wholly truth

It grieves me not, to know that I Have crush'd the love that bloom'd for me; And sunk thy hopes, so fair and high, In abject want and misery.

Cry on! poor little hungry things; It gives your father's heart no pain To see you round your mother cling, And shriek, and plead for food in vain I know your cries pierce through her soul,

For hunger gnaws her life-strings too, For yester'night she gave the whole Of her remaining food to you. I might procure you bread, I know,-

Might see those wet eyes bright with bliss. And make this scene of want and woe, A paradise of happiness.

Yes! I might yet be lov'ed again; Might meet affection's smile once more; And these poor, trembling children, then Would meet me laughing at the door.

And peace might dwell within this breast, Now by the vengeful furies torn; And I could sweetly sink to rest, And rise with health and joy at morn,

I might !- but no-it cannot be-The spell is on my abject soul, I have no power to break its sway, No wish to burst its vile control

Away! away!-this burning thirst, I barter all to gratify; I go, a wretch, abhorr'd! accurst! Fiend-like! and vile! To drink and die!

Liberty, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

LYDIA JANE.

[From the Washington Metropolitan.] WHO, AND WHAT, HAS NOT FAILED.

BY MISS C. M. SEDGWICK. Gentlemen-I was, a few evenings since, at friend's house, Mr. J.'s. He is one of the severe sufferers by these disastrous times. Some weeks ago he believed himself worth half a million. Loss has accumulated upon loss here, and last week, the return of his bills upon a bankrupt house in England completed the wreck of his fortune. At the time of his failure, his daughter, my loved friend Helen, was on the point of marriage with a young lawyer, who, by dint of talent and industry, has earned an education, and who during the last year, the first of his professional career, has been in the receipt of some ten or twelve hundred dollars .-This, of course, was a very inadequate income for a lady accustomed to an establishment scarcely surpassed in luxury by any in our city. But this mattered not to Melen, or Helen's father. He "chose," he said, " that his daughters should marry poor men, he had enough for them all;" and he was actually in treaty for a fine house for Helen, and had decided on the amount of a most liberal portion to be settled on her, when the blow came which deprived him of the ability to give her a shilling. Circumstances added mortification to disappointment .-Miss J. had left her "at home" cards at the houses of her friends. The wedding dresses and the wedding presents were made. The bridal veil and wreath and wedding ring were bought, and the wedding cake was actually in the house. At this crisis it was that I had gone, my face full of condolence, if it did any justice to my heart, which was full of sympathy, to pass the evening at her father's. I did not find Helen at home, but there were several persons there, casual visiters, friends of the family, like myself. Apprehension, sadness, dismay sat on every countenance. The conversation naturally turned upon the all-absorbing topics of the day. Each one had his melancholy tale to relate, for each one had his hopes. One told of one failure, and one of another-one gave a list of disasters abroad, and another produced an actual record of bankruptcies at home. It was prophecied that all who had not failed would fail. nothing to fail," exclaimed Mr. J., striking his hands with vehement impatience, " the banks have failed, and the Government has failed-every body, and every thing has failed!" "Not every thing, my dear father," exclaimed Helen, who just then entered with her lover, her face radiant with an expression that indicated that her happiness was secured from failure by bond and mortgage, "not every thing sir-the moon has not failed!" This happy turn of my friend gave an impulse to my mind, and set me to observing who and what had not failed. I give you the result of my observations in the hope that it may lead others to look beyond the shadow of this eclipse. While returning home I echoed my friend's words, indeed "the moon has not failed!" She, with her glorious train of stars, was looking down serenely on our troubled city, bearing a message of love to the disquieted spirit, an assurance that there is a better joy awaiting those "who have ceased to rejoice because their wealth is great, and because their

hand has gotten much." I entered my home; my old deaf friend Mrs. S., was sitting alone reading so intently, that she did not observe me. Her book touched the fountains of feeling. She wiped her spectacles, and once or twice laughed aloud. Ah! thought I, books have not failed. These exhaustless magazines of happiness, these silent ministers to the soul, these welcome and successful missionaries to all parts of the civilized world, have not, and cannot fail!"

As I went to my room I met our faithful nurse, going her accustomed round to take a last look at the sleeping children. "Kindness and fidelity in

into the arms of sleep, "the sweet restorer," who of a meal. never fails to innocent, healthful childhood.

Morning, and the sun, who always meets his en- of fruit or bread. gagements, came, and clouds, which in this springime seldom fail, appeared and poured down their project of a stroll to Hoboken with a party of children who were watching the Heavens, as nothing else is now watched, but the money market. The morning passed, dinner came, and the dessert and if you are deprived of your meal at the usual time. the baby, the youngest of six, and the pet of them the next meal should be lighter than usual. all. She looked as bright as Guido's Aurora, as she made her grand entree in her brother's arms, attended by her train of sisters. At sight of her ally. the clouds of care, that in these careful times accuite nursery song-

44 Ching a-ring a-ring ching chee, Hoa ding a linkum darkey!"

To which she replied by clapping her hands and dancing her feet, and then amidst the acclamations of her loving audience she played her part-" almost standing alone," "almost saying mamma,"sitting in the centre of the table and rolling an orage to each, and replying to the caresses of all with a grace and significance never in the world seen-except from the youngest of every happy home. "Riches may take to themselves wings," thought I, "and fly away," but the love of parents, of brothers and sisters, the beauty and joy of innocent infancy, the riches which Heaven ordained and watches over never fail.

The clouds passed off and we went to Hoboken. The grass, freshened by the recent shower, seemed greening under our feet. The birds were on the wing singing a tedeum for the return of spring .-The buds were burst into leaves, the dog-wood was just unfolding its white blossoms, and the violet opening its blue eye. "Nature has not failed," thought I. "Oh! that the worn, disappointed, heart-sick denizens of yon city would come forth, and enjoy a possession common to all, which wealth cannot buy, nor poverty sell, chartered by Heaven, and independent of this bank-note world!

On my return I met in the boat my friends Mr. and Mrs. E. They have shared the disasters of the times, without having provoked them by speculation or extravagance, and now were about to leave the beautiful house in - Square for a humble country lodging. They were both cheerful-she rather more so than usual; and when I remarked this she said, "I have reason for it. I know what we can and what we can't lose; and the balance is beyond estimation in our favor. This is no place or time for sentiment," she glanced her eyes fondly from her husband to her little boy who held ber hand, " or I would tell you what of most precious I have not lost, but even here I may say, that hough my husband's business has failed, his integrity, ability, industry, and enterprize have not fail-"Neither," thought I, "does the fidelity of a true-hearted wife, her tenderness, fortitude, and elvatedness, put her to what trial you will, ever

Who shall separate us from the love of God?" and I believe not an individual left the church without a sense of the littleness of those temporal are offered to our grasp. When I came home I found the following note from Helen J.:-

ling, and witness my non-failure. Thanks to my mother, ue-love, capacity, industry and frugality to be a sufficient security, I do not fear that we shall fail in our conugal partnership."

A Parisian belle, during the Cholera panic, paintd over her door, "No Cholera spoken of here!" would go a little farther, and during the panic, not only prescribe the agitating topic, but suggest others which, if duly considered, would relieve the pressure to which the good and manly are too pas-

sively yielding.

New York, May, 1837.

[From the Graham Journal.] THE GRAHAM SYSTEM. WHAT IS IT?

This has been asked by some of our subscribers lready, but they must not expect too much; we vish to give them facts, and as many of the priniples as our limits will permit; - here follows a mere sketch or outline of the system as relates to I thought again, most probably he will be engaged

Although man can adapt himself to almost any and every kind of aliment, there are certain kinds ealth and long life.

So far as man deviates from that course to which is Creator has adapted his physical constitu-

The best manner of living in civic life is as fol-

The chief food should be vegetables and fruit, be eaten in as near their natural state as possible Bread made of unbolted wheat (that being its natural state) is the best, although if made of rye, or Indian, it is as good, if unbolted. Rice, sago, &c. are very wholesome, if plainly cooked.

Good cream may be used instead of butter .-Milk and honey are substances somewhat of the nature between animal and vegetable, and are alowed if desired.

Care should be taken to make use of the teeth and masticate the food thoroughly. Eat slow.

Flesh-meat and fish in all their forms had better omitted.

No fat or gravies of any kind are allowed. None of the common condiments, such as pep-

per, mustard, oil, vinegar, &c. are allowed. All stimulants, of every sort and kind, as tea, coffee, wine, tobacco, (in all its forms,) cider, beer, &c. are prohibited.

No drink except pure soft water, is proper at neals, or at any other time. All liquid food, as soups, broth, &c. should be

domestic service have not failed," thought I, as I Only three meals should be taken, and they of the Episcopal church. He attended Methodist looked at their impersonation in this excellent wo- should be as near six hours apart as possible: the meetings where he experienced religion—for which man; "nor has their sweetest reward failed," I far- last meal of the day should be light, and three or ther thought, when one of the little girls, her slum- four hours before going to bed-not a particle of the blood ran down his naked back each time, and bers for a moment broken, murmured, kissing her food should be taken except at meals—every little luxnurse, "Oh! is it you Mammy," and then she fell ury, like nuts, apples, &c. should constitute a part

Children may be allowed a very light luncheon

The sick should not sip any thing which requires digestion, as gruels, &c. but should have regular nourishing stores, threatening to disappoint my times of taking nourishment as a well person Care should be taken not to eat too much; i

such a circumstance should sometimes happen, or

Abstinence should always be preferred to taking medicine-it is a benefit to lose a meal occasion

About seven hours should be the average time mulate, vanished from her father's brow. Her of sleeping, say from 10 P. M. to 5 A. M. After mother greeted her with the chorus of her favor- dinner naps are highly injurious, and should never be indulged in. Sleeping apartments should be properly ventil-

ated, but no current of air should come directly upon the bed. No tight clothing should ever be worn-all bed clothes should be well aired-all clothes worn

through the day, should be taken off on going to Bathing in warm or cold water is highly recom mended, particularly with a sponge and cold water daily in the morning, taking care to wipe dry, and

immediately after to rub well with a coarse towel or flesh brush. The usual clothing should not be too warm. Exercise in the open air is very necessary ;-

valking or riding on horseback are two of the best modes. It is a wrong notion that aged people requir wine and other stimulants, because they are least able to bear them: all stimulants, narcotics, &c. are offensive to the human system, particularly to the nerves; and instead of exciting to healthy ac-

tion, only force the organs, to their injury, to use

great exertion to repel the offending substances. No pastry should be used-pies can be made with unbolted wheat and cream; avoid cakes of all kinds in which butter or fat is used; they can be made with unbolted wheat, with little sweetening; bread must not be eaten till from twelve to

twenty-four hours old. Feather beds are highly injurious, and do not possess a single redeeming quality, and are of course proscribed. Mattresses are good made of curled palm leaf, straw, corn husks, rowen, &c. no matter if hard.

"Comfortables," so called, are objectionable.

SLAVERY IN ST. THOMAS.

[We make the following extract from the journal of Rev. ames A. Thomas, who has recently visited the West India Islands .- Ep. 1

I had ascended the precipitous mountains in the rear of the town and having taken a view of the picturesque scenery around, and surveyed the distant prospect of sea and islands, was descending to the town. About half way down the winding road, which was so long and steep that I had been a half hour in ascending, I saw a young negro man The next day was Sunday. In the evening, our who had stopped to rest. By his side were two pastor preached upon the times, and from the text large stones, which had been hewed out by the mason. The man had carried these stones from town on his head, and, when I asked him how far he had still to carry them, he pointed to a buildossessions that are liable to fail, and a deep grating which stood on a pinnacle of one of the highude for those eternal and illimitable riches that est hills, and said, "Up to dat house, massa." He told me that his master had hired him to the man that lived on the hill-top. His present employer "My dear friend, my father has at last consented that was very kind to him, he said, and treated him shall not participate the general bankruptcy, so, pray well, (who would believe it after seeing the burome to-morrow, the day originally appointed for my wed-I have been so instructed in domestic economy, that I may if he could read or spell? "No, massa, I got no very cruel and whipped him often. I asked him indulge in the luxury of marrying the man I love, though he have not above a thousand dollars a year; and as I hold -he replied that he would like to be free, even his master didn't treat him so cruelly. Upon my asking him if he knew where God was and if he loved God-his face lighted up with a smile-" O yes, massa, I loves God-God be above-I loves him." I asked him if he would like to be where God was, and why? He replied in the affirmative, with strong emphasis, and added, in a tone which shall never forget, " cause no slavery where God -what's bad is slavery, and what's not bad is not slavery." What a sentiment is that, sir, for a negro slave! Deserving of a philosopher of any clime or complexion! As I left the poor man, "rich in faith," I trust,) I reflected with myself upon the meaning and force of that strange expression which he uttered, "What's BAD is slavery." thought of the toilsome walk he had taken up the hill, and of the steep which he had yet to climb before he reached the top, loaded with a burden which would have almost crushed me to the earth. in the same business all day beneath a blazing sun. But this, methought, is a single day. I then added to it the many weary days of his past life, in which which are best suited to his real physical wants, to he had been forced to similar drudgeries-his toil alternated only by the scourges of a cruel master. I then thought of the hopelessness of the futurehis life a cheerless pilgrimage, lit up by no star ion, he becomes more liable to disease, short life, save that of Bethlehem—and I was ready to exclaim, "no wonder that this poor man should consider slavery as the essence of all that is bad."

SLAVEHOLDING CHRISTIANS.

Let no one think, that the following tales are incredile; they are certainly true to nature, and we have no ight to doubt their truth in fact. They are the state ments of persons who have escaped from slavery into Canada, who have no motive to deceive, and who give names and places. If the parties implicated choose to deny the statements, our columns are at their service. Till such denial, we claim the right to believe in the actual occurrences, as part of a system of abominations which no testimony can whitewash .- Human Rights.

Extract of a letter from Hiram Wilson, Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society in Upper Canada.

A large share of the colored people in Upper Canada were held in bondage by professors of religion and have fled from them, preferring death to a return. They have told me repeatedly that they were the worst of masters, and have assured me again and again, that they had rather belong to such as make no pretensions to piety.

Mr. Brown of Brantford was held in slavery some years ago in Kentucky, by George Seward, member

purpose, he took to hanging him-would hang him till he was choked and half dead! The slave finally hung himself, and thus put an end to his earthly sufferings!

These facts were stated by Mr. Marks of Colchester, whose word can be relied on. He was an eyewitness to most of the scenes above described.

RICE FLOUR .- Many families are getting to use rice flour for making bread. It is used in connection with wheat flour, and makes a finer bread

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent of the Metho-dist Book Depository lately established by the New Eng-land Conference in Boston, would inform the public that he is now ready to answer orders for most of the books published now ready to answer orders for most of the books published for the M. E. Church, and will in a few days be able to answer orders for any of the Methodist Book Room Books, at the same prices for which they are furnished at New York. It should be universally understood, that the Conference voted to sell books at this price, only for Cash.

Such other books as are approved of in the M. E. Church, will be furnished at the Depository, on the most reasonable terms.

D. S. KING,
19 Washington Street.

N. B. All who wish for the Methodist Almanac for 1838, would do a favor by forwarding their orders soon, that the

would do a favor by forwarding their orders soon, that the publishers may know how many are wanted. July 5.

THE GRAHAM JOURNAL

THE GRAHAM JOURNAL
OF Health and Longevity: published weekly by David Cambell, Boston, Mass. This periodical has now reached its 15th No., and is becoming more interesting every week. The first volume will contain 300 pages, large octavo; and is offered to subscribers at the low price of one dollar in advance, or \$1,50 at the end of the year. New subscribers can be furnished with all the back numbers.
This paper is a Journal of FACTS, illustrative of the great principles taught by Dr. SYLVESTER GRAHAM, in relation to health and long life.

3w
July 5.

PRINTING

Of every description, executed with neatness, and on reasonal terms, at Zion's Herald Office, 19 Washington Street, viz.

Books;

Books;

Pamphlets—such as Sermons,
Addresses, Catalogues, &c.;
Handells;

Handells;

Blanks—Deeds, Mortagges, I ceipts, Certificates, Warran Shopeills; Cards—on plain or enamelled ccipts, Certificates, Tax Bills, &c. &c.

By Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

TO THE LADIES. MRS. MOTT, the Female Physician, respectfully gives no tice to her numerous friends, and the Ladies in genera that she has returned to Boston, from her visit to Europe, an that she has returned to Boston, from her visit to Europe, and re-commenced her profession, and has associated with her in the profession the MISSES HUNT, her former students; they may be found at No. 1 Spring street, corner of Leveret street, Boston. Having brought with her Herbs, Roots, and Essential Oils, not to be obtained in America, she will be enabled to meet diseases in their most formideble appearances. The many delicate complaints incident to the female frame, render any argument in favor of the propriety of Female Physicians unnecessary.

The Particular of the propriety of Female Physicians unnecessary.

TERMS OF THE HERALD.

1. The Patent Medicated Champoo Baths, will be administered to Ladies at any hour of the day. These Baths are medicated with different Herbs and Essential Oils to suit the diseases for which they are taken. The success which has attended the use of these Baths, will, it is hoped, lead to their introduction into every family. They are not only a cure, but also a preventive against chronic and contagious diseases, and have been found invaluable in Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Spinal affections, Ilumors, &c. & c.

Mrs. Mott has set apart every Friday for the purpose of attending to the diseases of children, owing to the great number of applicants of that class.

No Gentleman can communicate with her except through a Wife or Mother.

Wife or Mother. a Wife or Mother.

Hours for seeing patients, from 10 in the morning until 6 in the evening. Letters from the country (post paid) will receive immediate attention. Family Rights for the Patent Baths can be had on application.

Hours for seeing patients, from 10 in the morning until 6 in the evening. Letters from the country (post paid) will receive immediate attention. Family Rights for the Patent Baths can be had on application.

ILLINOIS LANDS.

M'KENDREEAN COLLEGE AGENCY. meetings where he experienced religion—for which his master whipped him five times, so severely that the blood ran down his naked back each time, and moistened the waistband of his pantaloons.

In Shenandoah county, Va., lived Capt. Isaac Bowman, member of the Baptist church.

Said Mr. Taylor

PAPER HANGINGS.

PERSONS about purchasing Paper Hangings, are respectfully invited to call at the Manufactory and Warehouse, at the corner of Salem and Endicott streets, where they may rely upon obtaining a good article for their money.

N. B.—We have a number of experienced paper hangers in our employ, and will thankfully receive and promptly execute any orders for papering that our friends and the public may be pleased to favor us with. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

SPEAR & MERRIAM.

JAMES E. SPEAR, OTIS MERRIAM.

PISCATAQUA BOTANIC INFIRMARY.

tion with wheat flour, and makes a finer bread than the latter alone. In some portions of the country, the bakers use it with great success. For various kinds of cakes it is very fine. As to the healthiness of rice, let the health of the natives who have lived upon it almost exclusively testify. It is the most nutricious of all the fairinaceous productions. There is a vast difference in the price of wheat flour and rice, taking into estimation the additional quantity of bread which a pound of rice will make, and its always being perfectly dry, while flour is often very damp, and of course loses much of its weight in evaporation. This is an object worthy the consideration of house keepers, and we are glad to see so many have already introduced its economy in their domestic concerns. Those who have tried it in this way give it their entire approbation.

NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of my stock of Books to the Rev. D. S. King, who has been appointed by the N. E. Conference, as their Agent to keep a Book Depository, I would hereby cordially recommend him to the patronage of my customers and friends.

NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of my stock of Books to the Rev. D. S. King, who has been appointed by the N. E. Conference, as their Agent to keep a Book Depository, I would hereby cordially recommend him to the patronage of my customers and friends.

This measure makes it necessary that all demands due me for Books, should be paid immediately.

[T] All descriptions of BOOK and JOB PRINTING will be executed as usual, at moderate prices.

July 5.

DAVID H. ELA.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent of the Method for the M. E. Church, and will in a few days be able to answer for the proset of the other. But while the world observe, sall and conference in Boston, would inform the public that he is now ready to answer orders for most of the books published for the M. E. Church, and will in a few days be able to answer.

ATHE subscriber having been appointed be the New England Conference in Boston, would inform the public that

lowing, viz. :NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

lowing, viz.:

NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

This valuable vegetable medicine stands unrivalled for the following complaints, viz.: Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Diseased Liver, Bilious Disorders, Dropsy, Asthma, Costiveness, Worms, and Loss of Appetite; and by cleansing the stomach and bowels, cures pains in the side, stomach, and breast, colds and coughs of long standing. hoarseness, shortness of breath, network complaints, &c., which is frequently the effect of disease. Its virtues surpass anything heretofore known in removing St. Vitus' Dance; two bottles have been known to cure this afflicting disease, after having baffled every exertion for four years. It has a most powerful influence in removing nervous complaints. It is pleasant to take, and in its operation so much so, that it may be administered to the infant with safety.

ALSO—Holman's Itch Ointment—Holman's Jaundice Powders—Holman's Vegetable Wash—Vegetable Stomach Powders—Holman's Bone Ointment—Holman's Syrup for Purifying the Blood—Vegetable Elixir, or Rheumatic Drops—Fine Elm Bark for Poultices—Superfine Flour of Elm Bark, &c., &c.

Wholesale and Retail Clothing Establishment.

GOVE & LOCKE.

No. 60 Commercial Street, Boston, (Opposite Eastern Packet Pier,)
CONTINUE to manufacture and keep on hand a general assortment of CLOTHING, both for citizens and seamen; also OILED CLOTHES and COVERED HATS, together with a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, which they offer for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices, for cash of converged gredit. approved credit.

TWHALEMEN SUPPLIED.

DAVID PALMER has taken a Store in Hanover street, No. 136, where he has for sale a good assortment of ENGLISH GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, which he will sell very low for cash. He invites his friends and the public to call and ex-ALSO, a store in Blackstone and Endicott streets, two doors

WARRANTED BOOTS AND SHOES OF all descriptions, by the package or single pair, of hand and for saie at No. 14 Dock Square, (opposite Faneuil Hall,) Boston, by WHITTIER & WARREN.

North of Hanover street, where he has a large assortment Boots and Shoes, wholesale and retail. 1 Oct. 1.

TERMS OF THE HERALD.

Published

Educatio

Vol. VIII. No. 30.]

WILLIAM C. BROW DAVID H. ELA,

Office No. 19 Washin

FOR ZION'S HER

To the Preachers and Members of copal Church in New DEAR BRETHREN-It is prob to many of you, that, at the New England Conference, the

cation recommended, and the if possible, to effect, by a re-o of the Missionary Education ference, with the Boston Wesl ciety. That union has now b formation of the New England Society, with the annexed Cons ed by the Conference. CONSTITUTIO

ART. I. The name of this soc England Wesleyan Education Soc ART. II. The object of this so indigent young men in obtaining tory for the gospel ministry, eithe and also young people of both se-sionary stations. ART. III. The condition of m payment of one, dollar annually. twenty dollars. ART. IV. The government of t

bers, to be chosen annually, seven bers of the New England Conferen at its annual session; the other s members, in full connection, of the elected by the society at its annual shall have power to elect its own cancies which may occur.

ART. V. The annual meeting members of the Board, and other in Boston, in the anniversary we rection of the Board of Managers;

retary and Treasurer shall make a doings of the Society during the pr of these reports shall be forwarded t its succeeding session.

ART. VI. All candidates for a bers, in full connection, of the M. least 16 years of age; shall furni of promising talents, decided piety of promising taients, accided piety destitution of property, and give being employed through life, as ther at home or abroad, or as teac tions. And if any beneficiary ch

trary to the spirit of this articles money which he has received, w Society at their annual meeting s debt.

ART. VII. All applications for to the Treasurer, with a written tions, determinations and circumwith the sixth article of this consti a recommendation from the Quart where the applicant resides. T applied to for assistance, shall im of the Board and tay the case b

money only at their direction; as count of the same, and report to ART. VIII. All beneficiaries as the Board may designate, as more than one hundred dollars as make quarterly returns of all the of their progress in education, to retary, accompanied by a certific testifying whether, in his opinio

sons to receive the patronage of ART. IX. Each auxiliary s membership, make its own reguly to the Parent Society on or be providing, however, it makes no choose, to what specific object of tion shall be applied; otherwise at the direction of the Board, in

ART. X. This constitution n at any annual meeting of the S thirds of the members present.

The following are the M the Conference :- Rev. Me Taylor, A. D. Sargeant, D. S. Knight and M. L. Scudder. At the first meeting of adoption of the constitution, ren were appointed to fill for the ensuing year, namel A. H. Brown, N. K. Skinne Wm. M. True, D. H. Ela, ar

The officers of the Socie Rev. J. HORTON, President Rev. E. T. TAYLOR, V. Mr. A. H. BROWN, Reco Rev. D. S. King, Corre Mr. WM. M. TRUE, Tre

Mr. J. SLEEPER, Audite The undersigned commit pointed by the Board, have make an exhibit of some fa Society, and also to urge it tention and patronage. The means of information, becau it is desirable that every men be enlisted, to aid, by sym contributions, to advance t this full statement of the that all may know what ar ployed to gain the propose may be prepared, systemati co-operate.

At a meeting of the Ex the Library Room of Brom 10. 1837, the following Byregulate the proceedings

ART. I. The Board shall he ing on the first Wednesdays o and April. Special meetings r ident or any two members. M be called whenever the Boar meetings of the Board and of t with prayer.
ART. II. The President sha

the Board, or, in his absence, th absence of both the Board shall but at the annual meeting of may call to the chair any gent approve. It shall also be hird tees, the first person chosen b